Hoffman FARM SEEDS

SPRING 1943

45th Year

A BIG JOB AHEAD

This book you are holding could never reach you at a more important time! Now . . . when the whole world is at war, and our Government is asking every farmer to get more out of his acres. Now . . . when the reward for extra production is at its peak. Now . . . when every extra pound of milk, or beef, or pork, and every extra bushel of corn means a real raise in pay. But it is also a time when you'll be paying more for everything you buy for your farm and your home.

Put these conditions together, and it's not hard to reach one conclusion. If you can make your farm produce extra well this year, you'll be highly paid for your effort. If it produces poorly, you'll pay a penalty in the extra costs of things you must buy.

With such a big job ahead of you, it's time to start planning now—ahead of planting time—how you can get the best possible yields from your fields. How you can turn your farm crops into money—products with prices at their peak. To what use to put each field for best results. How much and what kind of fertilizer for each crop you will raise. The right kind of seed and the best quality you can get. . . . For with the pay so high, getting more production from every acre becomes more vital than ever!

That's why this catalog is so important to you this year. Great numbers of folks know Hoffman Seeds, and depend on them regularly every year.

TO THESE OLD HOFFMAN FRIENDS—
This Special Message

Because of the importance of this year's crops, extra precautions have been taken here at Hoffman's to be certain that you are offered the best seeds obtainable. Where seeds from usual sources didn't measure up to Hoffman standards, the search has reached into new areas, for the right seeds to do the job. New strains are described with frank explanations and recommendations. And you'll find many statements in this book aimed to help you get more out of your good seeds!

To You Who Have Not Planted Hoffman Seeds in the past, this is a special urge to action. Simple arithmetic shows that 10c more for a pound of seed that has utmost quality bred into it multiplies into dollars of profit at the crop end. This is not saying that here is the only source offering you quality seeds. But it does say that when you send an order to Hoffman you can be SURE. And since your crop depends so much on your seed, it's going

OF YOU

to pay you to get your seeds from a **really dependable** source. And to show why you can depend on Hoffman, here are some of the things done to

MAKE SURE YOU'LL GET TOP PAY FOR YOUR WORK

With Hoffman, the seed business is a year-round business—not a spring "sideline." Read the little incident on page 7 and realize how far ahead the search goes on to be sure of getting the best seeds obtainable. In normal years, Hoffman "seed scouts" travel thousands of miles checking sources, watching growing conditions, comparing quality. Hoffman is big enough to buy many seeds at the source, which not only guarantees getting desirable seeds, but in many cases eliminates someone's "in-between" profit.

You don't have to guess where Hoffman Verified Origin seeds come from. . . . The Government tag sealed to a Hoffman bag is your surety!

There are such vital differences in seed-breeding . . . and in seed-cleanliness . . . and in seed-curing. Hoffman's 44 years' successful experience in this vital industry must at once suggest that these and other important factors have been closely watched and properly handled.

. . . And there's one more big Hoffman advantage—the close contact always being kept with agricultural authorities. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are in eastern farmers' pockets today because of the helpful suggestions from these sources.

Before you read this book, turn back to the front cover and notice the boy looking at *his* farm with his eyes on the future. As you turn these pages, keep your mind on the future. . . . For it is *then*, when your crops from these Hoffman seeds are maturing, that their extra value will be proving so important to you!

You Can Help in This War Situation

Your Government wants you to get, and sow, all the good seeds you can this year to help its big feeding program. But with our Armed Forces getting first call on all transportation facilities, Uncle Sam and the railroads can't promise to handle rush shipments with the usual speed. Authorities are suggesting, therefore, that you set your shipping dates several weeks ahead of those you usually specify.

For your own sake we suggest that you have seeds shipped immediately. Then, if quantities are short, you'll be sure of having what you want. And if we get an early spring you'll have seed already at hand to gain extra growing time.

A. H. HOFFMAN, INC.

LANDISVILLE (LANCASTER CO.), PA.

No other "good feeling" on the farm, like a thick, clean stand of clover knee deep or deeper! Back of such stands is usually a story of good seed sown. . . . Hoffman's Clover has helped make thousands of them. . . . Dependable indeed for times like now!

FARM FACT

Hay—Feed It or Sell It?

If you find yourself with several extra loads of hay from which you are tempted to save some extra cash, the general answer is "don't do it." If this is happening regularly, it indicates one of two things: either too much land is in hay, in which you are losing out on more profitable cash crops . . . or you are not raising all the live stock your farm could support.

When you sell a ton of clover hay—getting $16 to $20—you are parting with as much fertility as you would in selling 2,000 pounds of cattle or pigs worth ten times as much. Hay is a raw product. Pork, beef, wool, milk, butter represent manufactured products. The man who feeds his hay is a manufacturer as well as a producer, with two profits instead of one. The heavy manure waste from his raw materials (such as his hay) goes right back into his fields to prevent loss of his farm's fertility.

If you have any hay to sell . . . sell it to yourself. Get a few extra heads of live stock, and get your cash from the hay as feed. In the next few years, either meat or milk is going to be in good demand at desirable prices. In that way you'll gain the long profit, and at the same time not rob your own farm of its fertility.

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Top dressing timothy in early spring with 16 to 20 pounds of nitrogen, as in about 100 pounds of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia, will greatly increase the crop. Sixty lbs. total plant food in a 1-1-1 or 1-2-1 ratio should give a still greater increase. This is advisable where timothy is to be mown for several years.

EXTRA QUALITY CLOVER SEED

Clover . . . so widely used . . . such an important farm crop . . . yet why do some folks overlook one vital point . . . its *background*? Where did it grow? Is it suitable seed?

If seed doesn't come from a heavy producing strain, you can't expect it to produce well. With every bag of Hoffman "Extra" Clover comes a U. S. Verified Origin tag proving that it was grown in dependable, hardy seed states. If seed isn't clean, its foul weeds grow fast and choke out your clover. Every pound of Hoffman Seed goes through many different cleaners (often 3 to 5) to make it as clean as humanly possible. Even 2 per cent difference in clean seed may represent *50,000 more foul weeds per acre.*

Thousands depend on Hoffman Clover because of the above facts. Seed prices are usually "all over the lot," but these farmers aren't tempted by bargains. They know cheap seed lacks one of those important elements. They constantly report 3, 4 and more tons of hay per acre—proof that it pays to *be sure*. If you aren't already using Hoffman Clover seed, sow it this time. Lime your field well where necessary, be sure to inoculate—see the difference good seed makes!

HOFFMAN "EXTRA" RED CLOVER

(U. S. Verified Origin.) No guesswork—the government tag tells exactly where the seed came from. Here are handled only the native strains that can be depended on to "winter" well in northern sections and high altitudes. No other brand is more popular through the East—or more dependable for producing heavy stands of palatable feed, either as pasture, as hay or grass silage. The seed crop from these hardy Hoffman sources is extremely short this year. Order early!

"MIDLAND" AND "CUMBERLAND" CLOVERS

Two true red clovers rather new hereabouts. Both bred for high resistance to Anthracnose ("stem-spot" disease, which may spread to ruin the plants). Both have done so well that the AAA has given additional payments for their seeding. "Midland" seems best adapted for high altitudes and upper Pennsylvania and regions north, "Cumberland" for lower localities and states to the south.

"EXTRA" ALSIKE CLOVER

The popular white-blossom clover. Very hardy, withstands acidity, produces well on colder, wetter soils which won't support other clovers. Seed is small and goes far, making a lower-cost planting. Many farmers like to mix 2 or 3 parts of Red to 1 of Alsike. "Extra" is the cream of the crop.

NOTE: Sometimes we can offer "Economy" Alsike and Red Clover which may contain a little White Dutch, timothy, sweet or other crop seed. Price List will show them, if available.

"WHITE DUTCH" (PASTURE) CLOVER

A spreading variety, withstands trampling, is rich in protein. Frequently used with blue grass, because of its value as a nitrogen producer. Good nectar-producer for bees.

3 HOFFMAN SEED TIPS

Note these three Clover-crop possibilities. Their cost is somewhat lower, yet the quality of the seeds is high, same as all the other Hoffman Clovers and Grasses.

Hoffman men have talked to several authorities about possibilities that could help to partially substitute for Alfalfa this year, and several have recommended Mammoth Clover. In answer to the old objection they insist that "if farmers will cut Mammoth in plenty of time it won't get too coarse stemmed and dry." That's a tip you'll find profitable.

1. MAMMOTH (SAPLING) CLOVER

Much like Red Clover except that it grows taller and coarser. On poor, sandy or acid soils it thrives better. Ripens 10 days to 2 weeks later than Red, but produces plenty of hay on its one crop. Plants live for three years against Red's usual 2—which adds to its economy. Branching top-root systems dig deep and make Mammoth a splendid soil improver. Since it blooms around the same time as Timothy, many combine the two seeds for desirable hay.

2. ECONOMICAL MIXTURE

(About ½ Red Clover, ¼ Alsike and ¼ Timothy)

Ideal for hay, pasture, or general soil improvement. The seed is made up mostly from lots of mixed clovers and timothy produced in this mixed condition. Hence the lower cost of the seed. Proportions may vary slightly at times, with perhaps a little alfalfa, or even other clovers, present. But all lots are mixed thoroughly and checked for freedom from foul weeds. Enthusiastic reports come in from everywhere on the crops from this mixture. It is very popular.

3. ALSIKE AND TIMOTHY MIXED

A very popular mixture made up of two ideal partners, Alsike and Timothy. They thrive on low ground, not suited to many grasses. Ripen together to make desirable hay.

Alsike content usually runs 20 per cent or better. The mixture consists of plump, full-bodied seed, sound in germination and free from foul weeds and contamination. The price saves you money, yet the seed gives you every assurance of a good crop. No comparison with run-of-the-mill seed which sells cheap because it's dirty or doubtful.

Make Hay at the Right Time

FARM FACT

"Good seeds, good soil and good season" is the time-honored formula for results. But careful experiments have now added one more factor to that formula—cutting at the right time. For instance, tests showed that 1,628 lbs. of alfalfa cut in the bud stage produced as many pounds gain on cattle as 3,910 lbs. of alfalfa cut when dead ripe. You'll get best results from alfalfa if you cut when the buds nearest the base of the plant have just started. Maybe you won't get as much hay, but in modern feeding the quality is more important than quantity. Cutting at this time will give you more actual **feed.** Just one thing to be careful of. Let one crop reach full bloom stage before cutting to prolong the life of your stand.

Timothy should be cut right in the full bloom stage. At this time, it can yield 20 per cent more **digestible** dry matter and 50 per cent more protein per acre than Timothy cut when the seed is ripe. Cutting in the early bloom stage gives less feeding value per acre than cutting right at full bloom.

Red Clover will give the highest yield of protein and the highest feed value per acre if cut when one-third to full bloom. Mammoth should also be cut at this stage, but Alsike is at its best feed value when cut later, as the brown seed heads begin to appear.

This year above all others, the feeding value of your hay is the thing that counts most. Add pounds of milk or meat for every trip of your mower around the field by cutting at the right time.

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A corn yield impossible only a few years ago. Paul Peabody, world's corn champion, says so frankly on page 9.

Every time a 16-inch gun is fired, 120 lbs. of nitrogen (equal to 750 lbs. nitrate of soda) goes back to the air from which it originally came. Hence the shortage of this element in fertilizers.

FARM FACT

Patching Thin Alfalfa

Attempts to reseed old worn-out Alfalfa fields with new Alfalfa are nearly always doomed to failure. Even when the old plants stand as thin as a few per square yard they shade the ground so thoroughly that the new seedlings are smothered. However, some Ohio folks claim it is possible to prolong the value of your old Alfalfa stand for several years by seeding it with Timothy. The two go well together in feeding. Make your Timothy seeding after the final cutting of Alfalfa is removed. This period is favorable for starting Timothy, and the Alfalfa plants won't produce sufficient new growth to choke out the Timothy before it gets started.

FARM FACT

Forage Crops for Sheep

Certain forage crops have been used very successfully. These crops furnish pasture at a time of year when permanent pastures are short.

Rye or wheat sown early in the fall furnishes a good spring pasture for both ewes and lambs. Dwarf Essex rape sown on good soil after danger of frost has passed will furnish a good summer pasture. Fall pasture may be had by sowing during the first half of July. Temporary pastures assist in the control of internal parasites which is a very important phase of flock management during the summer months.

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These cows contentedly grazing on Ladino Clover illustrate the adage that "milk flows where Ladino grows." This stand is at ideal grazing height.

HOFFMAN TIMOTHY

"FARMERS' CHOICE" SEED

Through some thirty years, this Timothy seed has been helping to build Hoffman's reputation for extra-quality seeds. In all that time it has run consistently around 99¾ per cent pure. Our special sources have never failed to produce plump, vigorous seed, and we get the pick of the crop. This seed, cleaned to exacting standards, has produced crop after crop of fine hay—withstood the bitter winters even in the high counties. Only one type of Timothy is offered—in the opinion of Hoffman customers there is no second. Tough rooted, producing vigorous stands usually lasting around four years. Grows in stools, and does not send out runners, which means that while it will produce heavy loads of hay, it should not be pastured too long. . . . Here is seed that is clean, hardy, dependable and priced right!

SWEET CLOVERS

For use on the poorer soils from which the owner may want to get a crop, and at the same time improve the soil. Thus good results are mighty important to the man who depends on Sweet Clover. So here is offered only good plump, hardy seed, thoroughly cleaned by exacting Hoffman methods, free from noxious weeds. Sound in growth.

The Government has changed its method of grading Sweet Clovers, so that present tagging laws no longer indicate the full advantages of Hoffman Seed. All White Sweet Clover, for instance, may contain a percentage of yellow heads. If the percentage is as much as 2 per cent—not unusual, or disturbing—we must show on the tag *four times* this percentage. Thus a shipment can be 99½ per cent pure Clover (which Hoffman Seed has averaged), yet (because it has 2 per cent yellow heads) carry a tag showing only 92 per cent purity. We emphasize this because it is possible for certain seed dealers to have 2 per cent or 3 per cent weeds, and still carry a 92 per cent purity tag. You must be sure of your source if you want good, clean sweet clover seed.

WHITE BLOSSOM TYPE SWEET CLOVER

Tall-growing type. . . . This fine soil builder lasts two years. Planted in the spring, it makes good growth by fall. Will reseed itself if left standing. Makes coarse hay.

YELLOW BLOSSOM TYPE SWEET CLOVER

Like the white blossom, it is biennial. Grows smaller tops—2 to 3 feet the first year, 4 to 5 the second. Stems are finer, thus preferred for hay or pasture.

DWARF TYPE SWEET CLOVER

Sometimes has been called Grundy County Type. Biennial white variety, maturing two weeks earlier. Finer stems, better hay, more palatable feed, but not as much top growth.

HOFFMAN LADINO CLOVER

Here's a tip! In any grass mixture you plant this year, include some Hoffman Ladino seed. The seed is costly—you get its utmost value by using it to enrich a mixture. The results in rich feed value, when used this way, pay you a big profit. "Milk flows where Ladino grows" is a true expression, as many a dairyman knows.

Ladino is a mammoth perennial type of White Clover. It sends up large leaves on sturdy stems, and when properly managed, yields more heavily and recovers more quickly than smaller clovers. Its runner type of root crowds out weeds, and it is sometimes used to build up weedy pastures. But its best use is in establishing new pasturage and first crop hay in combination with other grasses. It is ideal with Alfalfa, for instance. Its roots are shallow, while Alfalfa is deep, and its erect, sturdy growth brings it right up with the Alfalfa.

See Arnold report, column to right . . . also pages 24 to 26.

With this high priced seed, you want to be absolutely sure you get the hardy, productive variety, thoroughly cleaned of foul weeds. Hoffman Ladino offers you two advantages. First, it is backed by the equipment that *makes sure* you get clean seed. Second, here are scientific seed mixers that mix the grass seed combination you want, at no extra cost. Get your order in early. Looks at present as though there isn't going to be enough top-quality Ladino seed to meet all needs.

ALFALFA SEED SCARCITY

The shortage of hardy alfalfa seed for farmers in northern states has been a source of concern to all agricultural authorities. For over a quarter century Hoffman customers have proved to themselves that only these hardy varieties from known sources can be depended on for profitable stands.

For a combination of reasons this year very little of this seed is in existence. In this emergency we want to make a full report of seed possibilities to you. First, be extremely suspicious of any extra good-looking seed labelled Northwest. There was mighty little hardy seed produced that is good looking. Most all of the good seed is weather stained, not too plump, which won't affect its ability to produce a good stand but doesn't help its appearance. Unfortunately there are seed dealers not in the Verified Origin service and their statements can't always be relied on. Don't buy any seed unless you have proof of its source—and know that source is hardy.

Several years ago our traveling seed buyers learned of a section in northern Oklahoma whose climate, strangely enough, just about parallels ours . . . and undergoes many more serious freezes and thaws than usually occur here. They've been watching the stands there for some time, and last year reported that the seed from there should offer our farmers possibilities. Before the "Northwest" shortage we had arranged for a quantity of this seed and fortunately now have it available. This Verified Origin *Approved Oklahoma* seed qualifies farmers for Soil Conservation payments, which indicates what Federal Authorities think about it.

(Continued on next page)

Practical Ideas on Ladino

FARM FACT

"Ladino impresses me very much as a pasture grass on land that has been improved by the use of lime, phosphate and manure. I am more enthusiastic about Ladino for pasture than hay, except possibly on wet land. I am beginning to believe it has a definite place where there is too much moisture. Of course, I realize I am only a beginner and there is plenty of opportunity to learn of mistakes in judgment, and perhaps over-enthusiasm.

"This past summer is my first experience in harvesting it. I did not see much of it in my alfalfa hay, but in the pasture it makes the quickest recovery of anything I have ever used.

"The cows appear enthusiastic also. They plainly show their disappointment when taken off Ladino.

"I fear I made the mistake of grazing too closely, and I think beginners with this promising legume should be made to realize this danger."—Raymond B. Arnold, Bradford Co., Pa.

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For intelligent handling of alfalfa fields to get results, we direct you to Dr. C. W. Shreiner, of the Church Farm School, Chester Co., Pa. Below he is shown kneeling in a field that is outstanding for its height and thickness.

Dr. Shreiner depends on Hoffman Seed, which he inoculates and sows the middle of August. Prior to seeding, he applies (per acre) 1 ton of lime and 500 pounds of fertilizer. Next fall he adds 1 ton of lime per acre. The following spring he manures heavily after the first cutting, and adds 400 to 500 pounds of 0-10-10 or 0-12-20.

He figures his cost at $25 per acre per year to feed his stand. In 1942, from 50 acres he averaged 5 tons green hay at first cutting, 3½ tons at second cutting, 1½ tons third cutting, a total of 10 tons of green alfalfa hay per acre.

Troubled with "Alfalfa Yellows"?

Some folks have asked if we know what to do about their fields of alfalfa turning yellow. Presence of this trouble seems to indicate a definite soil deficiency . . . the stand starts going down fast, especially after the second year . . . leaves turn yellow . . . stems become short and stunted in second and third cuttings, allowing weeds and crab grass to get a hold in the field.

Reports of tests at several points in the East show that borax treatment can control the situation. Tests in Virginia showed that 10 pounds of borax to the acre increased yield over 2 tons of dry hay the first two years. Plants remained green and bloomed profusely, even in the long spring drought of 1941, while untreated plants turned yellow.

Method used was an application of a ton of limestone and 800 pounds of 0-14-6 fertilizer to the acre at seeding time (in this case in September). Borax was applied, 10 pounds to the acre, at the same time.

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A warm moist mash fed about noon each day encourages production. About 3 pounds of moistened mash is sufficient for 100 hens. This is not a substitute for the dry mash.

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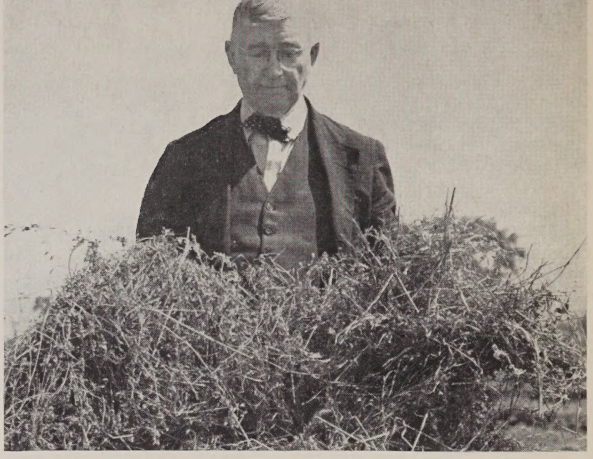
Alfalfa Needs Inoculation

Neglect of proper inoculation is a frequent cause of alfalfa failure. Unless alfalfa or sweet clover, which uses the same bacteria, has been successfully grown on the field before, the proper bacteria often will not be in the soil. Without these bacteria to produce nodules on the roots and supply the crop with free atmospheric nitrogen, the alfalfa must depend entirely on the nitrogen in the soil. The nitrogen-gathering bacteria give any legume its value. Without them it will be pale and unthrifty, will not produce large yields or a high-protein forage (protein is another name for nitrogen), will soon be choked out by weeds, and will leave the soil poorer instead of richer.

Cobs Best Tree Mulch

Cobs make an ideal orchard mulch, F. C. Ehinger says. He is able to obtain large quantities from grain elevators in Lenawee County, Michigan, at no cost but the hauling. They are spread 6 inches deep under the trees and one mulching lasts 5 years. Straw and hay decay rapidly to create a nitrogen problem, increase the fire hazard and supply ideal cover for mice which might girdle trees when the orchard is covered with snow. Cobs are as good as straw for reducing grass competition and conserving moisture, and Ehinger says they are superior in other respects.



C. A. Hottenstein, Berks County, Pa., smiles at some well-cured hay from his splendid stand of Hoffman Alfalfa. He doesn't need anyone to tell him how good it is—but a lot of neighbors have told him anyway.

Alfalfa Seed Scarcity (Continued)

The very short crop of true Northwestern Verified Origin Grimm Alfalfa is practically exhausted. . . . But there has been brought over from northwestern Canada a limited quantity of Grimm Alfalfa with a splendid record for hardiness and producing ability. We will have for you a portion of this seed. The Canadian Government will allow its growers to release only a part of their crop. It is splendid seed . . . very highly recommended . . . strictly clean and tested!

Before the season is over, you will hear of low-priced seed from South America, imported to meet this situation. We know nothing about this seed, and until we do, we won't recommend it. When you consider seed regions in Argentina alone are about as far apart as the Gulf of Mexico and Hudson Bay, you'll realize the danger of seed about which nothing is known.

In this whole situation, prices have gone sky high, and Hoffman advice to you is this. If you *have* to have Alfalfa this year, *get your order in at once*. Hoffman's promise is . . . you shall receive the top quality seed available, and at fair prices. If you can stretch your alfalfa fields for another year, maybe that's one good way out. (Note page 26.)

HOFFMAN "NORTHWEST" ALFALFA (U. S. Verified Origin)

The true strain that made its great eastern reputation because it was produced in the tough seasons of the Rocky Mountain area.

This Hoffman Seed comes from the hardiest, best-yielding strains produced either in Montana, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming or other states of that area. Government tags on each bag tell you exactly which states your seed comes from. Especially cleaned and tested, free from noxious weeds, this seed has produced heavy-producing stands throughout the East lasting for 5, 7, even 9 years, and still makes many full loads at every cutting. Many thousands of leading alfalfa men have put their money into this Hoffman Seed, and obtained the finest kinds of results.

The secret of the success of Hoffman "Northwest" is its extra large and vigorous root system that keeps it growing prolifically in good seasons, enables it to produce in poor summers and protects the stand in cold winters.

NORTH . . . EAST . . . WEST . . . SOUTH

NEWS . . . Direct from folks who bought their SEEDS from HOFFMAN, and tell you enthusiastically how profitable they are

THE BEST CORN I EVER RAISED. . . . "I have raised lots of good corn, but the hybrid I raised this year beats all. Harvested before frost, and can show you the best silage I ever had. It is as fine as can be made."—William R. Story, Greene Co., N. Y.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS' SATISFACTION. . . . "I have sold my farm and referred the buyer to you for quality seeds, square dealing and courtesy. For 28 years I have dealt with you exclusively excepting on two occasions, and then I was twice sorry. Best wishes and thanks."—Frank A. Kuntz, Lehigh Co., Pa.

STOOD LIKE AMERICAN ARMY. . . . "The Funk G has a wonderful root system. I am more convinced than ever. We had a very hard storm, 80 per cent of the open-pollinated corn blew down. The Funk G was like one of our good old American armies after the storm—80 per cent of it still stood. The fodder is just fine. I don't believe it can be beaten. Lots of good wide blades and good height."—Charles W. Moats, Braxton Co., W. Va.

SUCCESS ALWAYS. . . . "Never raised cleaner or better Clover. Yield was about 2½ tons per acre—we usually harvest 1 to 1½ tons. Have had success with all your seeds."—E. T. Spotts, Centre Co., Pa.

NO BLIGHT ON G 135. . . . "I didn't see any blight on G 135. This made very good growth."—Arthur Ravenscroft, Allegany Co., Md.

MUCH MORE FODDER WITH G 94. . . . "The G 94 was a pleasure to watch. Hard windstorms in August blew down the Sure Crop. But the hybrid stood straight. I did not get any fodder from the Sure Crop—lots of good fodder for my silo from G 94. Some farmers didn't understand why half of my field was standing up and the other all knocked down. I also had good ears on this hybrid. Would not plant any other corn."—S. Rokowski, New London Co., Conn.

ONLY CLOVER HEREABOUTS. . . . "The Clover bought from you last year has done fine. Was used this year for cow pasture and poultry range. This was the only Red Clover in this section last year on account of a very dry mid-season."—A. W. Cannon, New Castle Co., Del.

3,500 BUSHELS SHELLED CORN. . . . "I have had very good results with your Funk Seed Corns. On 55 acres this year I picked 3,500 bushels shelled corn."—Gardiner Gilbert, Monroe Co., N. Y.

FUNK G TAKES DRY WEATHER. . . . "Have used your Funk G Silage 4 years. It is better than Sweepstakes. Can take the dry weather and come through in good shape. Have used G 4 for husking 2 years and like it very well. Last year we had the best field of corn anywhere around."—C. Ingalls, Tioga Co., Pa.

CLOVER VERY GOOD. . . . "Your Clover seed yielded very good. I got three loads to the acre. Very well pleased with the results."—John G. Haeuftling, Garrett Co., Md.

RYE GRASS FINE IN ORCHARD. . . . "We sowed that Rye Grass bought from you, in a young peach orchard as a cover crop on a hillside, mostly to stop washing. We allowed it to re-seed itself. This year we had heavy floods but the Rye Grass did a very good job in our orchard."—Foster C. Group, Adams Co., Pa.

HOFFMAN SEEDS OUR STANDARD. . . . "I sowed your Timothy to plug the holes in an alfalfa field. Seeded the two together to insure a 100 per cent stand of hay. 20 lbs. Alfalfa and 5 Timothy. It showed up wonderful and this year saved the crop for us. The rye grass gave a good early pasture with oats. We consider Hoffman Seeds our standard."—Ray Hartmann, Monroe Co., Pa.

TOO BAD—35 PER CENT GREATER YIELD. . . . "You have gotten me into a heck of a jam. Not over three-quarters finished husking and I don't have any crib room left. And I have been feeding a swell herd of hogs for over a month right out of the field. Farmers here grow an adapted 'Sure Crop' and it's not so very sure. My corn crop is at least 35 per cent greater this year from the same acreage."—Fred. W. Gorman, Cumberland Co., N. J.

BARN FULL—BEST HAY. . . . "I think your Hoffman Red Clover and Timothy have done the best of any we ever had. The barn was full . . . two big mows."—Isaac Horner, Monroe Co., Pa.

PLENTY OF HAY FROM MAMMOTH. . . . "We sow all Mammoth Clover. We put on ground lime in the fall when we sow the wheat. Sowed your Clover in the spring. Next spring we put 300 lbs. acid phosphate to the acre. Then we took off 9 good loads of hay. Mammoth Clover is all we sow and we have plenty of hay. I told the boy we ought to have a picture for Hoffman's"—W. A. Weller, Snyder Co., Pa.

FUNK G FROM NOW ON. . . . "I had the best crop I ever raised. 22 large loads from 1¾ acres which nearly filled a 12 x 24 silo. Corn was 11½ feet tall with large ears. Never saw so many leaves, about 6 inches wide and not a down stalk on the whole piece. Cows sure do relish this ensilage. I planted 29-3 Hybrid the same date as yours. Funk G grew 3½ feet taller—had about 3 times the tonnage per acre. From now on it's G Hybrid for me."—Hayden W. Ellis, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.

MOST EXCELLENT SEEDS. . . . "Have sold my farms and therefore won't be using any more of your most excellent seeds."—T. C. Post, Lawrence Co., Pa.

LOW IN WEEDS—BEST MONEY CAN BUY. . . . "The Clover seed I bought from you in 1941 was seeded at the rate of 5 qt. Mammoth, 2 qt. Grimm Alfalfa and 7 qt. Timothy. I got a fine catch of all. In June this year I cut a fine crop of clover and alfalfa, and in August, two months later, another cutting of alfalfa which I baled out of the windrow. It ran 7 tons from 4½ acres. Before Oct. 15th, this field was covered over with nice alfalfa about twelve inches high. . . . The Mammoth Clover sown into my wheat ground this spring came up thick as it could grow. Seven weeks after I harvested the wheat I cut this Clover. This field has received many remarks from people who saw it as being the best catch they ever saw. . . . Your seeds have been very low in foreign seeds and weeds. All I can say is, they are as good as money can buy."—Albert Chanadit, Mercer Co., Pa.

NOT AFFECTED BY BLIGHT. . . . "Filled my silos on less ground with Funk G than Lancaster Sure Crop. Your Funk G is not affected by blight. Open-pollinated corn here is down 25 to 30 per cent this year, and hybrid is standing up very good."—C. H. Mantle, Lycoming Co., Pa.

HUNDREDS and HUNDREDS of GOOD REPORTS

Here are just a few recently received from folks who know that their SEEDS from HOFFMAN gave them "A Raise in Pay"

WELL SATISFIED—ALL SEEDS. . . . "From your Red Clover and Alfalfa I got two tons per acre the first cutting, one the second, and the third I pastured. Sowed your Ladino in with 5 acres of wheat and timothy. Cut it very early before the timothy came out in head. Got about a ton to the acre, then pastured it off at least six times until fall. Before the ground froze recently it was just one solid mass of green clover. I am well satisfied with all seeds purchased from you. Got 1950 bu. Funk G 218 ears from 10 acres."—W. L. Thomas, Warren Co., N. J.

NICE STANDS. . . . "Your Timothy and Clover was sown in orchard for permanent sod, and has made a nice stand. Your rye grass, in peach orchard and young apple orchard, made a very nice stand. It is OK for a cover crop."—E. M. Paxson, Bucks Co., Pa.

700 BUSHELS FROM 1 BUSHEL SEED. . . . "The G 12 and G 218 are more than satisfactory. We husked the G 12 with a husker. The bushel of seed produced about 700 bushels of fine corn. I grew Cornell 11 on this field last year and did not receive one-half the yield I did from G 12, and I believe the seasons were comparable. We had the most severe storms in years. Both the G 12 and the G 218 stood up very well. I had a small field of 29-3 that was very tangled."—George Bowden, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

RYE GRASS REDUCED WEEDS. . . . "Planted your Rye Grass at last working of corn in mid-July. It was of considerable value in reducing growth of weeds and erosion. Indications are it should be profitable for spring pasture."—W. D. Cissel, Cecil Co., Md.

BEST UNDER ANY CONDITIONS. . . . "We planted Funk G Hybrid the last four or five years. Now raise about one-third more corn on the same ground. One year we had a drought, and last year a windstorm with rain about the time corn was filling out—but neither one injured our corn. The G Hybrid matures right for this climate, and the fodder is just right for us."—T. J. Robertson, Marion Co., W. Va.

HALF AGAIN AS MUCH CORN. . . . "Last year I planted G Hybrid and obtained most astounding results. It produced at least half again as much corn. Came through the dry summer without showing any ill-effects of the drought. It is profitable to use the Funk G Hybrid."—Reginald Parnell, Essex Co., N. J.

WONDERFUL LEGUME STANDS. . . . "This past spring we bought Alfalfa, Ladino and Lespedeza seed from you, had our own Clover. Got a wonderful stand of Legumes."—J. H. Kendall, Fulton Co., Pa.

LADINO QUICK TO COME BACK. . . . "As yet we have used Ladino for pasture only. Our mixture was 6 lb. Timothy in fall . . . then 6 Red Clover—4 Alsike—10 Korean Lespedeza and 2 lb. Ladino in the spring. . . . Contrary to what we have read of Ladino, it makes a much quicker come-back when grazed closely than other clovers or grasses. Is readily eaten by cattle, and seems to us it makes a superior pasture to anything generally used in this locality.

"Planted 12 lb. Alfalfa, 14 orchard grass, 3 Ladino in one plot. 12 Alfalfa, 14 Brome, 3 Ladino in another for hay. Looks especially good now. Will report on same later. . . . Wouldn't think of planting legumes without Inoculant."—G. C. Simpson, Kent Co., Del.

FREEDOM FROM BLIGHT. . . . "Very much impressed by the Funk G good stand, tall growth of stalk, and freedom from blight which was more severe on some other hybrids we had planted. They made about 100 bushels ears per acre, while Funk G made 125 bushels."—Karl A. Fettig, Juniata Co., Pa.

TOO GOOD TO PLOW DOWN. . . . "Your Red Clover and Alfalfa did very good for me. Sowed it with Barley. Made very fine pasture all summer. This spring it was too good to plow down, and I left most of it stand for hay."—O. W. Wenger, Franklin Co., Pa.

DID NOT SHOW ANY BLIGHT. . . . "Your G 94 did excellent, don't think it can be beat. It also ripened without showing any blight. The G 135 did not blight. All stood good."—W. Kaufman, Wood County, W. Va.

ALWAYS BEST QUALITY. . . . "Your Clover and Alfalfa seed has always been of the best quality and satisfactory to me."—John S. Ramsey, Hunterdon Co., N. J.

10 TO 20 BUSHELS OVER OLD TYPE. . . . "I harvested about 110 barrels of good corn from 7 to 7½ acres. It yielded very much better than the old type corn—about 10 to 20 bushels per acre."—Otto Schwien, Prince Georges Co., Md.

2,400 BUSHEL CRATES OF G 12. . . . "My 2 bushels G 12 produced 2,400 bushel crates. As a field corn this corn is about as near perfect as we will ever find. We have ordered 2 bushels G 12 and 1½ bushels of silo hybrid."—H. C. Chamberlin, Onondaga Co., N. Y.

FUNK G FOR THREE YEARS. . . . "I have raised Funk G for three years and like it better every year. This hybrid yields better, shucks easier and stands up better than the open-pollinated. Fits my season very well."—Michael Yoho, Wood Co., W. Va.

ALWAYS CLEAN AND PROMPT. . . . "I have a very good stand of Alfalfa. The Ladino certainly came along fine. It didn't show much in the first cutting, but the third cutting was fine. Your seeds are always clean and delivered promptly. Thank you very much for this service."—W. S. Stephens, Montg'y Co., Pa.

HOFFMAN DEPENDABILITY. . . . "Your Funk G Hybrid seed corn yielded good. Germination about 100 per cent. After a windstorm of cyclone velocity found the Hybrid with roots still locked in the soil. Wish I had this Hybrid years ago, as windstorms and drought often caused much loss or extra work on standard varieties. It takes so little seed per acre for planting—the extra cost is negligible compared to results obtained. I have used your other seeds for years and am sold on Hoffman Dependability."—Van N. Voorhees, Somerset Co., N. J.

ORDERS 12 BUSHELS G 94. . . . "4 acres Funk G produced 461 full bushels of good ear corn. Uniform ears. The Hybrid withstood all our heavy storms while fully one-third Lancaster Sure Crop was lying flat and had to be cut by hand. This Hybrid is a much better investment. Please take my order for 12 bu. G 94."—John T. Rowland, Rockland Co., N. Y.

ALL SATISFACTORY. . . . "The Red Clover, Corn and Lespedeza bought from you last spring were all satisfactory. The Red Clover made very good grazing."—Glen M. Palmer, Dorchester Co., Md.

MUCH LESS BLIGHT. . . . "The County Agent had a plot of 20 varieties including 3 Funk G Hybrids. There was very little fire blight in these three, while some other strains were badly burned."—L. K. Condon, Clinton Co., Pa.

THREE BARNS FULL—FIRST TIME. . . . "We had three cuttings from the Clover, Alfalfa and Timothy planting of 8 acres. 20 loads, each load was 1 to 1½ tons. For the first time, our three barns are loaded to capacity—and all raised from your seed"—T. Harold Brown, Cecil Co., Md.

HOFFMAN "APPROVED-OKLAHOMA" ALFALFA (U. S. Verified Origin)

Not to be confused with or compared to ordinary Oklahoma seed. . . . This Hoffman Approved Oklahoma seed comes from northern Oklahoma, a section whose climatic conditions make for its hardiness. Through years of testing and actual use it has demonstrated its ability to produce lasting stands with big yearly hay tonnage being grown successfully. Plantings of this *Approved* Verified Origin seed entitle the user to Soil Conservation payments, even in the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota. For lower Pennsylvania and low altitudes south, this strain will doubtless serve well.

HOFFMAN "GRIMM" ALFALFA

"Grimm" is a leader among the hardy alfalfas that produce better crops and withstand wide weather extremes, especially in the North and at high altitudes. It "pulls through" winters that would often kill many other types. Crowns are set low and roots often branch out to afford much protection to the plants. . . . Either U. S. Verified Origin seed or Canadian Grown Grimm will be supplied—whichever is in stock. Either will be strictly top-quality seed of the season.

State Certified "Grimm." Every bag is under supervision of its State Department from the field to you. It is sealed at the thresher, checked and resealed at every cleaning operation. Supply is very limited. . . . When in stock will be quoted on Price List.

HOFFMAN "CANADIAN VARIEGATED" ALFALFA

For half a century this seed has been produced and sown successfully in many areas of Canada. About equal to "Grimm" in hardiness and production. Highly recommended where you have severe weather conditions to overcome. Folks in areas like New York State and similar latitudes find it very successful year after year. It is clean seed, free of weeds. Tested and sound.

HOFFMAN KANSAS ALFALFA SEED (U. S. Verified Origin)

Customers have been getting extra good results from this seed, especially in Southeastern Pennsylvania and southward, at low altitudes. Probably because Kansas plants have to be able to withstand conditions that kill weaklings before they get to the seed-producing stage. This seed is genuine Kansas, Government tagged. Dependable. Thoroughly cleaned. We submit it on the basis of the good results reported by Hoffman customers.

Alfalfa Needs Lime

Unless the soil is fairly sweet, it is practically useless to attempt to grow alfalfa. If there is any doubt in the matter, samples of soil, not over 4 inches deep, should be taken from several parts of the field, mixed together and a composite sent to your county agent for a test. He will report whether lime is needed and the approximate amount per acre. If it is impractical to apply enough lime to sweeten the soil thoroughly, it is safer to rely upon red or alsike clover, which can succeed on fairly fertile soils with a much smaller amount of lime if it is applied on the surface where the clover seed is to be sown.

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Shall I sow soy beans for grain for grinding? You can sell the beans, buy meal, and have money left, and have 10 per cent higher protein.

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World's Record With Funk G Hybrid Corn

The farmer's equivalent to Kaiser's 4½-day Victory ship came to light here today with the announcement that Paul Peabody of Edinburg, Ill., had added nearly 20 bushels an acre to the 10-acre world corn record yield. The Christian County live stock farmer won the state-wide contest with an average yield of 191.65 bushels an acre. The previous world 10-acre yield record, also set in Illinois, was 174 bushels an acre. Peabody ascribed his amazing record to improved farming practices and use of newer, more productive strains of G Hybrid corn.

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Two Poult Hatches

By raising 2 hatches of turkeys, L. A. Preston, Faribault County, Minnesota, distributes labor, gets double use of his equipment and has 2 chances at the market. The first hatch is started the last of February and the second May 15 to 20. The early ones are out of the brooders by May 10 to make way for the late poults. By the time late birds are ready for the field, the early ones are almost ready for the early market. The second brood is designed for the normal holiday trade.

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The folks on Fairyland Farm, in northeastern Pennsylvania, don't like to be "at the mercy of the weather," so they treat and store their alfalfa as green ensilage which the cattle go for in a big way. Many successful farmers find this the ideal method of feeding alfalfa. Incidentally the alfalfa catch (500 acres) at Fairyland Farms, from Hoffman Seed, is one of the best in the East.

Look at the soy bean plants being held in either hand of the man shown above. The small, run-of-the-mill plants were from seed not inoculated. The big, healthy plants with deep, nodule-studded roots are from the same seed INOCULATED!

Effects of inoculant on alfalfa show gains of one-half ton per acre repeatedly.

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Proper inoculation of each legume seed you sow can add the equivalent of 500 to 800 lbs. nitrate of soda to every acre!

FARM FACT

Caring for the Dry Cow

The following program has been suggested in caring for the dry cow: Provide at least a six-week dry period; feed legume hay, the best available; feed at least three to five pounds of a grain mixture per day; at three weeks before freshening take all corn out of the grain mixture, substituting an oats, bran and protein supplement in the ratio of 2-2-1; two days before calving feed nothing but hay and two to three pounds of bran mixed in a gallon of hot water; take the calf from the cow no later than the third day; never milk a cow dry for three to four days after calving.

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Does it pay to apply nitrogen for oats? Nitrogen does not pay for oats or other small grains.

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Alfalfa to Control Weeds

Many cases are on record where Canada thistles have been eradicated by keeping the field in alfalfa for a few years. A good, thick stand is necessary; a thin stand will not serve. Few weeds can stand the frequent cutting, the competition, and the drying out of the soil in a good alfalfa field. With some preliminary clean culture or a smother crop of soy beans most weeds can be controlled, if not eradicated, by the alfalfa method.

TIPS of the TIMES

Agricultural authorities everywhere insist that every grower inoculate all plantings of legume seeds . . . for his own benefit, and that of the nation.

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In every bushel of Funk G Hybrid Seed there's an EXTRA ACRE of yielding power . . . you get as much corn from 7 acres as you formerly got from 8!

HOFFMAN SOY BEANS

Soy Bean acreage last year jumped tremendously. It will jump again this year because of the greatly increased feeding demands, and in a year of such an Alfalfa seed shortage. The reason? For dairy cows, soy-hay containing beans has been proved equal to alfalfa in milk production, rich in protein, rich in nitrogen roughage, and it costs less. Horses, sheep and hogs thrive on it as hay or leguminous roughage. Many folks use it as ensilage with their silage corn, planting beans separately and mixing as they go through the cutter.

Soys grow on *most any kind* of soil. And if the seed is inoculated, the roots are soil enrichers of first importance. But *be sure you inoculate*. If you don't, they will likely take more out of your soil than they can put back into it.

"WILSON BLACK" SOY BEANS

Has gained its widest popularity as a hay-type bean. For beans, hay, or both, or as a soil conditioner, "Wilson Black" is dependable. 20 bushels of beans per acre are easy—30-bushel yields often reported. It will produce a good bean crop on poor soil, a better forage crop on good soil. Wonderful growth—5 ft. tall on good ground, 3 to 4 ft. even on poor ground. Assures plenty of good quality hay. Early enough to mature beans in lower Penna., Ohio, N. J. and South.

"MANCHU" SOY BEANS

Fine type for oil production. Tall, erect and bushy—which makes it popular in Pennsylvania and nearby states. Produces quantities of medium-sized yellow beans, which mature in about 110 days. Good for forage and for hogging down. Doesn't lose beans easily by shelling out. The quality of this seed is recommended as clean of foul matter—and of sound tested growth.

"SENECA" SOYS

An early maturing variety. . . . This seed was grown in a north-border county of Pennsylvania. Some of it from certified seed. True type. A yellow bean. Good producer. Earliest on the Hoffman list. Very worthy of your trial.

"HARBINSOY"

For grain or silage. Yellow type, a good oil bean. Rapid early grower, helps check weeds. Stiff, erect stems, apt to be woody for hay unless thickly planted.

Home-Grown Nitrogen?

FARM FACT

The shortage of nitrogen available for some fertilizers calls for more planting of the legumes (plants which take nitrogen from the air and deposit it at their roots). Winter legumes add about 25 pounds of nitrogen per acre to your soil. While you are improving your soil fertility, you reduce soil erosion, add humus, and prevent loss of plant food through leeching.

Better use of home-produced manures is vital. And also the practice of crop rotations to a new degree. . . . On the average 30 tons farm manure contains as much nitrogen as a ton of nitrate of soda. Produce more manure! Take better care of manure, by hauling to fields each day and spreading immediately. Three requisites for top success with legumes: application of phosphates, inoculation of seed, early sowing of the right quality seed!

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Birdsfoot trefoil is a legume better adapted to growth on poor acid soils than any of the clovers. It should be seeded only in the spring.

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Soy Beans—An Excellent Forage Crop

They are ready to feed through late July, August, and early September when pastures are ordinarily short. Being palatable and high in protein, they stimulate high milk production to a much greater extent than low protein forage, such as green corn or Sudan grass. Where maximum production of green feed is required on a small area, some sow 4 to 5 pecks of beans and 10 or 15 pounds of Sudan grass. This increases the bulk but lowers the feeding value. Similar mixtures are sometimes used for hay, but by the time the soys are ready to harvest the Sudan grass generally is too coarse and mature to make very good feed.

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Cleaning Milk Strainers

It has been found that a fine-mesh milk strainer may be cleaned by rubbing salt into both sides and then rinsing it in warm water.

300 Million Bushels More Corn

FARM FACT

The use of hybrid seed added 300 million bushels to the 1942 corn crop, enough to produce about 3,300,000,000 pounds of pork, the U. S. Department of Agriculture says. This is about half the total tonnage of the red meats estimated as needed the present marketing year for military and lend-lease uses.

Grow Extra Feed This Year of Need

SOW HOFFMAN SEED OATS

Oats, barley, soy beans and buckwheat seldom pay for high fertilization, but will respond well to about 200 lbs. superphosphate per acre. In the absence of recent manuring and on thin soils, some 0-14-7 (an 0-2-1 ratio) supplying 35 or 40 lbs. of plant food may help. . . . When a legume is sown with spring grain, rate may be increased 50 per cent . . . and potash should be added when it is apt to be deficient.

Handling Hay for Vitamin A

All green parts of a growing plant are rich in Vitamin A. Unless hay is properly cured, much Vitamin A is lost. Hay that has been unduly bleached or weathered in curing, loses entirely too much Vitamin A. Preserve carefully the green leaves in the curing process. They contain 6 times as much as do the stems. . . . Hay cut at the proper time has a much greater content than hay that has too late a stage of maturity. Improperly cured hay resulting in severe heating in the mow or stack seriously reduces the Vitamin A content.

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A leading poultryman advises that a third of a pound of Epsom Salts to 100 birds gives a mild laxative.

To Add Hog Weight

If you have self-feeders, keep protein supplement, mineral mixture and grain before hogs at all times. Let them eat when they feel like it. Some grazing or green, leafy legume hay should be provided along with plenty of clean water. Keep the hogs quiet, and they will do the rest. Where hand feeding is practiced, more work is required and greater care needed to keep the ration balanced without waste. Corn is the best fattening grain for hogs, but cracked barley or wheat makes a satisfactory substitute. Experiments show that wheat is almost equal to corn when it makes up one-third to one-half of the total grain mixture. Coarse grinding of wheat is advised. Finely ground wheat is gummy and hard to digest.

Don't be excited about false rumors on oats this year. We'll have good seed for you. True, some varieties won't be available. The supply of good seed isn't unlimited. But we believe we will be able to take care of the needs of every customer who orders ahead of planting time.

And you're going to need good seed for those grain feeding schedules this year. The kind of seed that has produced up to 80 and 90 bushels an acre. The kind of seed that gets you that "raise in pay" for your labor. Folks who know these Hoffman Victory Oats we've been recommending for many years will be glad to know that good "Victory" seed is available again this year. If *you* haven't grown these Oats, this is the year for Victory in your fields as well as on the battle fronts.

But whether you buy Victory or another variety there are special reasons for getting it from Hoffman. The sources from which all Hoffman oats come are KNOWN. The seed is produced under most exacting conditions. Fields are regularly inspected. In addition, you know that Hoffman bags will be full of clean seed. No hulls or waste to fill out a bushel. Free from foul weeds, every bag goes through special cleaning processes as many times as necessary to be sure the seed *is* clean.

HOFFMAN "VICTORY" OATS (CERTIFIED)

With grain so important to feeding schedules this year, it's the time to depend on known-producing strains. That's why we are especially recommending Victory. Most Hoffman customers know it—either by their own experience or the experience of a neighbor. In all the years we've been offering it, it has been the most consistent producer of the top yields—in the good oats years and bad.

"Victory" grows with a stiff heavy straw that enables it to weather wind and rain with little damage. It heads out well with large heavy kernels. Hulls are thin, grain is rich in feeding value. It produces consistently. In every year since we have been offering Victory we have received many letters tellling about crops—tremendous yields in good years, far better than neighbors in poor years, paying crops when

(Continued on next page)

A sturdy erect stand of Victory Oats that resisted wind and weather to come through with EXTRA BUSHELS. Many Hoffman customers swear by Victory. It produces big yields for them.

HOFFMAN "VICTORY" OATS (CERTIFIED) (Continued)

other nearby fields weren't producing what it cost to thresh. This is good seed, it is clean, it is dependable, it comes from known sources. And the price, for good seed of such a productive variety, is remarkably reasonable in these days of high costs.

SWEDISH SELECT TYPE—Variety Unknown

Government regulations require the adding of those last two words. Because there is no official verification that this is Swedish Oats. We quote it this way willingly, because it is your protection and our protection against unscrupulous dealers. However, in this particular case we know the source of this seed oats very well and consider it thoroughly reliable. Thus we have no hesitancy in recommending this seed to you if you like Swedish Select type. This oats is grown on a strong root system which has brought it through to a good crop in many bad years. It is a branching or tree type oats, growing a stiff straw that prevents lodging.

It matures early, which enables it to miss those storms which often come at the tail end of the season. Reports from every section of our territory show that this oats doesn't need a favorable climate to get results. Since this seed has our own recommendation only, we are confining our supply to the one source which we know and consider reliable. Therefore the supply is *limited*. Order early if you want this specific variety.

"ECLIPSE" OATS (CERTIFIED)

If you like "horse-mane" or "side-type" Oats, here is the leader of them all. It grows vigorously, matures early with large heads that fill out evenly, straw is stiff and long. Our seed is thoroughly cleaned, of sound germination and free from any great admixture of other Oats. We have many letters from customers telling what a heavy yielder "Eclipse" Oats has been for them. It has produced beyond 90 bushels to the acre. Truly a very worthy Oats. Don't delay ordering. Eclipse always sell out!

Proper Application of Lime on a Seed Bed

FARM FACT

It is best to lime when the soil is dry. Experiments have shown that lime on one-half of one field, that was worked in thoroughly before a rain, was much more effective than in the balance of the field after a rain. It seems that lime does not work down into the soil as soon as was once thought it would. It takes a lot less lime to neutralize the soil properly when the lime is worked down thoroughly than if the lime is left too near the top. It takes lime applied on top several years to work down to plow depth.

Breeding Dairy Cows by Artificial Methods

Today, special mechanical equipment has been developed to handle the germ or seed of the bull. Same is carefully preserved under extreme cold laboratory conditions, and may be sent to nearby or distant points, and carefully introduced into the female by other special equipment.

The use of valuable herd sires is thus increased and extended. Good sires can be used anywhere, and on herds where poor ones had been. Large sires on small young females is made possible. . . . The practice is gaining rapidly.

About 100 herds, over 1,300 cows, belong to the Union County (Pa.) Artificial Insemination Association. Five Holstein and two Guernsey sires are centrally located, where are bull pens, exercise lots, safety breeding racks, and a laboratory. A veterinarian has been hired, also a man to look after the bulls. . . . There are 78 Holstein herds with 1,008 cows and heifers of breeding age—39 Guernsey herds with 295 cows.

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Regular hours for feeding and milking will help to prevent a herd from going into a production tailspin.

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Soy Bean Hay

Where more legume hay is needed than can be supplied by clover or alfalfa in the regular rotation, or where an emergency hay crop is needed, soy beans are the best substitute. The hay contains 14 to 16 per cent of crude protein, compared to about 15 per cent in alfalfa and 12.8 per cent in clover hay. Feeding experiments confirm the fact that soy bean hay is fully equal to alfalfa for dairy cattle. Sheep relish soy bean hay and thrive on it. On average soils 1½ to 2½ tons of hay an acre may be expected, depending on the season and the fertility of the soil.

Using Poultry Manure to Best Advantage?

FARM FACT

Poultry manure is high in available nitrogen. A light application in the early spring to good pasture sods will produce much profitable growth. Results would be much more lasting if supplemented with 400 pounds of superphosphate per acre. Furthermore, lime should be applied to the same pasture at least once every 5 or 7 years.

There is no more satisfying moment than that instant you look across YOUR field which has been cut and realize you are looking at a record breaker.

FARM FACT

How Much Milk in Your Silo?

The higher the proportion of shelled corn to the total green weight, the better the quality of your corn silage. G Hybrids with 15 to 25 per cent more shelled corn per acre than open-pollinated corns produce better quality silage.

The closer to maturity the kernels, the better the quality. When corn is too green, too much runs away in the juice. Even if silo is water-tight, if the moisture content is too high, because the corn is too green, the silage may become too sour and unpalatable. A considerable part of the protein of the kernels dissolves in the silage processes, and then tends to pass out of the kernels into the juice, and so some of the valuable contents may be lost.

Keep all possible nourishment in your silage . . . put it there by planting the right corn . . . and you'll be surprised at how much more milk will come from the cows your silo feeds.

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The newspapers are full of the new records industry is making these days, but did you know that the corn farmer has a new world's record of production to boast about this year? Read the farm fact on page 9.

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Possibilities of Sheep Raising

Pennsylvania and nearby states offer special advantages and opportunities to farmers in wool and lamb production. There are large areas of cheap grazing land that cannot be used profitably for other purposes. Eastern farmers are at the door of the best lamb markets in the country. Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston consume a large percentage of the lamb produced in this country. An 18-hour run from any section will place live stock in these markets. Sheep utilize cheap feed and do not require a large amount of labor. The small farm flock fits into the general scheme of farm operations on many eastern farms.

HOFFMAN "PATTERSON" OATS

A consistently reliable yielder. Developed at Pennsylvania State College to meet eastern conditions, and in the past seven years has made thousands of friends. It is a mid-season ripener with tall, stiff straw that stands up to resist unfavorable weather. Grain is light yellow and, although not extra heavy, it is almost all inside kernel. Our seed is true to type, thoroughly cleaned, sound and of high germination. This year, above all, depend on good seed. If you want good type "Patterson" seed, here it is. It will serve you well!

"HOFFMAN SMUT-RESISTANT" OATS

For several years many have ordered our Markton Oats because they wanted a variety to combat smut. It was impossible to secure good Markton seed this year. Here is a good substitute grown in upper Pennsylvania. Has yielded well. One grower got 83 bushels per acre from soil that he said was very ordinary. The seed here offered is from the fifth straight crop that has shown great resistance to smut. Good stiffness of straw. Was not injured by rust. The original seed for this strain was produced at Penn State. Hull is thin. Grain of good size. Well worth your trial as a smut-resistant variety. Supply limited.

SILVER MINE TYPE—Variety Unknown

Offered to those who want clean seed at little more than the cost of feed Oats. Many farmers buy it for feeding in the sheaf, or for early green feed with Canada Peas. Branching type, strong grower, medium early.

HOFFMAN CANADA PEAS

For early green feed. And rich hay when ordinary pasture is sparse. Makes splendid feed for cattle, sheep and hogs. Besides being palatable, protein content is very high. Make a nutritious feed readily taken to. Plant very early in spring. Growth is rapid, giving you a green feed when others are just getting started. Many farmers prefer sowing Canada Peas with oats. The oats support the vines, make an even more palatable combination than peas alone. As a combination, use 1¼ bushels of each per acre. First drill peas 3 to 3½ inches deep. Then drill oats 1½ to 2 inches deep. Pasture when about one foot high. Feed gradually at first to avoid bloating. To avoid trampling by stock, many folks mow Canada Peas, feeding it green, or make it into hay. After cutting, a new growth will appear, for a later crop of feed or pasture. Hog raisers—please see page 29.

FUNK G Hybrids

Give you FULL BENEFITS of HYBRID CORN here in the East

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For seven straight years Funk G Hybrids have proved they have what you need to get BETTER CORN—and lots of it!

1. Rock of Gibraltar Root Systems that anchor the plant to the ground and dig deep for moisture and food. You'll never get Funk G results without Funk G Root Systems. Note above, left, compared to ordinary root, right.

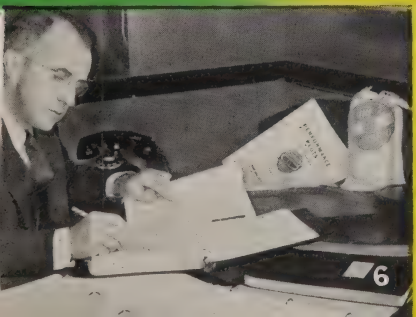
3. Silage! These G Hybrids, with their tender, juicy stalks, thick growths of green leaves and big ears, are producing silage way beyond anything the East ever saw before!

2. Yield? Here's Emerson Tower, of York County, Pennsylvania, in his field of G Hybrid that yielded 124 bushels to the acre, shelled corn measured after its moisture was reduced to 15 per cent. One of thousands who get more corn every year.

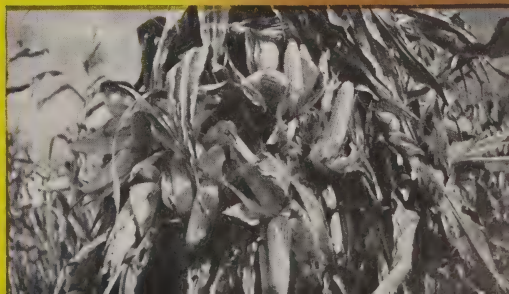
5. Strong, sturdy stalks that whip but don't break, that feed the wide green leaves right up to maturity for full ears and long kernels.

4. Corn that stands up like soldiers on parade, right through to harvest. The same storm hit all stalks in the field shown. The G Hybrid (right) stood—the other corn toppled to a tangled mess of moldy ears.

Results! Corn that has resisted pests, drought, late starts and early frosts to come through with good short-shanked, easier to husk, ears to nearly every stalk, filled with deep-kernelled corn. Excellent corn . . . and lots of it!



6. Selection by men right here in the East, that know what each of these G Hybrids will do under all conditions. This Hoffman Hybrid man, Lester Hug, and his trained helpers select for you THE RIGHT G Hybrid for your conditions.



Bell Farms, Alleg. Co., Pa. G 135 Silage.

E. M. Heisey, Dauphin Co., Pa.

Delos Hoskins, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

Tuscan Dairy, F

Ellis Clark, Bucks Co., Pa.

You, too, can PRODUCE MORE C

SAME AS THOSE PICTURED HERE, AND THOUSANDS OF OT

In your business, or any other, give the *right* man the job to do, and it will get done! Same thing here. To get more corn, better corn, put the *right* seed to work!

Grow corn that stands up—Through fierce windstorms that would level weaker-stalked types. "Down" corn reduces yield—increases harvest cost. And you can't afford such losses today!

DeVerne Brewer, Oneida, New York.

Grow corn sure to yield best—Sure gains of 15 per cent (sometimes 30 per cent) over many other corns. There is now seven straight years of PROOF that good gains are certain. This is your year to get that increase!

Grow corn with disease resistance—The corn crop has a big battle to fight these days. But already there are certain corns bred for great resistance to many widespread diseases, blights and insects. For corn-crop insurance, plant seed with KNOWN resistance—nothing else will do now!

Sherman Hoover, Somerset Co., Pa. G 5.

FUNK G HYBRID The Seed that in 1942 made a new World Re

(If you didn't get, or have mislaid, the special booklet "Full Hybrid Benefits from Funk G Hybrid Seed," details are given. Extra copies cheerfully supplied for your friend or neighbor—your mailing addresses

Arthur E. Vaughan, Seneca Co., N. Y.

G 135. Walker-Gordon Dairies, N. J.

Roy Routzahn, Frederick Co., Md. G 94.

Fred H. Paustian, H

Tuscan Dairy, Burlington Co., New Jersey.

Luther Smith, Monroe Co., Pa.

E. L. Burdett, Fred. Co., Md. G 9

MORE CORN . . *here's how*

SANDS OF OTHERS, ARE DOING EVERY YEAR

Wilbert J. Earnest, Cumberland Co., N. J.

Grow corn with real roots—Shallow roots can't stand drought or storm. No sense risking either these days. Grow corn with outstanding roots that will reach far down, far out—get every bit of plant food and moisture.

Grow corn with many big leaves—Leaves make grain. Corn plants with extra leafage keep on making extra grain after ordinary plants quit. Grow corn whose leaves continue this vital process for you right up to harvest.

Armor P. Frey. Lancaster Co., Pa. G 94.

Grow corn of safe maturity—The day of experimenting has passed. And who dares plant corn today that won't make his season! You don't have to take a chance—Hoffman's seven-year proving program assures you safe maturity.

Plant corn that's *known* to be *right for you* . . . seed that was bred right, by Dr. "Jim" Holbert, the Edison of the corn field . . . foremost among the nation's best breeders. Seed PROVED RIGHT for YOU, in advance through seven years, by Hoffman-trained men. This year, produce more corn, plant

Edwin Wessner, Berks Co., Pa. G 94.

World Record **10 acres—1,916 bushels dry SHELLED weight (page 9)**

(Benefits from Funk G Hybrid Seed," please write for one. You certainly should have it. Full neighbor—your mailing addresses here will provide their booklets quickly. . . . Thank you!)

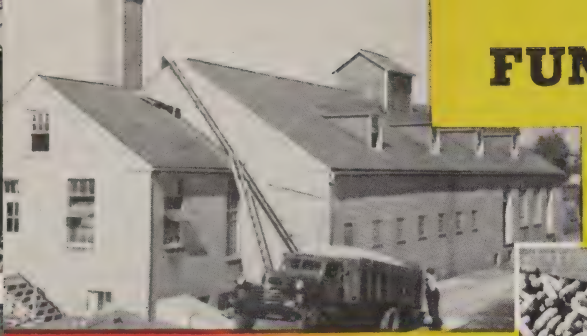
Fred H. Paustian, Hunterdon Co., N. J.

Jos. Baker Farm, Baltimore Co., Md.

Tom May, Madison Co., N. Y. G 12.

FUNK G Hybrid Seed

Insures your Corn Crop getting off to a Better Start because it's Processed to Perfect Seed Condition



▲ (Above)—This Hoffman Seed Corn Drying Plant represents the utmost in modern scientific seed conditioning. Come to Landisville, see it work.

(Right)—Efficient conveyor belts are used to ▶ move this seed from farm seed wagon into the plant. Careful percentage-of-moisture samples are taken of each seed load.

◀ (Left)—The seed ears, still moving on conveyor belts after drying, are hand inspected by experienced farmers. Bad ears are thrown out, bad kernels cut out. What's left is good corn ready to be graded into top-quality seed.

(Right)—These two pictures show the ▶ scientific Hoffman drying method. The huge blowers (at right) alternately force and draw warm air through the open lattice seed bins. Note the force of the draft shown by the handkerchief.

◀ (Left)—This latest electric moisture tester is used constantly to check the moisture content of Hoffman Seed Corn. No guesswork with this machine. It enables the processing of perfect seed regardless of outside weather conditions—or the condition of corn at harvest.

(Right)—Accurate automatic ▶ graders separate the conditioned seed into bags for storage, ready for thousands of farms in the spring. Year after year, regardless of fall and winter conditions, the Hoffman method delivers seed in perfect condition at corn planting time—one of the big reasons why, to thousands of farmers, Hoffman is Seed Corn Headquarters.

HOFFMAN "OPEN-POLLINATED" CORN

In spite of the fact that Funk G Hybrid Corn has clearly demonstrated its superiority over all other corns in this section, there are still folks who prefer the old-fashioned varieties, either for special purposes or just because they like them.

To these customers we offer the same seed corn service that has made Hoffman Corn Headquarters for 35 years. And that service offers definite advantages to help them get the pick of the crop. For instance. In those 35 years we have developed our own best seed sources—and from this corn, grown for seed, we have the pick of the crop every year. On the opposite page you'll see pictures showing how carefully Hoffman seed corn is handled, how thoroughly it is treated to make sure it is in perfect planting condition for you.

All these things are necessary to good crops—and since the average farmer lacks the equipment necessary to properly handle seed corn it doesn't pay to replant his own corn. So feed your own corn—come to Corn Headquarters for good seed, properly conditioned, that will give you more feed for next fall.

HOFFMAN "LANCASTER COUNTY SURE CROP"

Until G Hybrids came along, this was the best corn grown in the East. Lots of farmers still tell you it's as good as an uncertain hybrid. (One of the inbreds used in many G Hybrids is this good old "Lancaster County Sure Crop" with its long, full ears.)

Since Hoffman introduced this variety to eastern farmers in 1912, more "Sure Crop" has been grown than all other varieties combined. It isn't a show corn, but if you like a large proportion of ears with well-glazed grain in your silo along with stalks, this corn will do it. And how it has filled the thousands of corn cribs all these years!

Ears are long and big, with yellow grains rich in protein. Cobs are thin and run 12 to 16 rows. Grains are somewhat square and don't leave gaps between rows. About a bushel of corn to 66 to 68 pounds of ears. Stalks are tall and leafy. Develops and matures early, and comes through droughts in fine shape. Soil? You don't have to worry. It doesn't demand rich soil. "Lancaster Sure Crop" has produced crops where other corns failed. Dependable even well into the North.

"WHITE CAP YELLOW DENT"

A medium early corn that matures nicely in Southern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Ohio (except in higher altitudes). It is a big yielder. Ears are white, but sides of the grain show a good healthy yellow. You'll get lots of shelled corn, for the ears are compact, cob not too large, rows set close and grains are long and wide.

"REID'S YELLOW DENT"

If this is the variety you want—and it's a good, practical yellow corn that turns in good crops—we have good seed ready for you. Grows successfully from Southern Pennsylvania south, except in higher altitudes. Ears are compact, with a thin, red cob and deep yellow grains. Regular rows set closely on cob.

Electric lights turned on at four o'clock in the morning from November 1 to April 1 give increased production at the season when eggs are selling for their best price. Use one 40-watt bulb per 200 square feet of floor space, and two 40-watt bulbs for each 20 by 20-foot laying house.

Cultivating Corn Too Often?

FARM FACT

In these days of labor shortage on the farm, one advantage of the new hybrids is the fact they do not require as frequent cultivation as the old-fashioned varieties. In fact too much working is actually harmful. Many successful growers tell us that they have cut corn cultivation to two workings a season.

The killing of weeds is most effectively and economically done **before** you can see the rows! Use the spike-tooth or weeder, or better still, both—before the rows are visible.

It has been proved that working G Hybrids after their exceptionally wide-spreading root systems are developed has a tendency to cut or injure parts of the root "feelers," and the cultivation does more harm than good.

If you are growing these G Hybrids, confine your cultivation to two or three trips through. See if you don't get just as good or better corn. And use that extra time at a more important job.

"LONG'S CHAMPION YELLOW"

A little too late for northern sections, but has turned in some remarkable crops in Lancaster and nearby counties. It produces a big, smooth ear with deep yellow grains—plenty of them. In Northern Pennsylvania counties and New England States it has been a favorite for silage, producing heavy tonnage—topped only by the G Hybrids for silage developed for these sections. Don't plant it on poor soil. Feed it well. On good soil it will perform fine.

"GOLDEN QUEEN"

Rich yellow corn, high in feed value, good-sized ears with nice even rows. Grain is medium sized. A good show corn that matures in mid-season. Popular in Southeastern Pennsylvania. Tall, well-leafed fodder, but won't mature in northern counties.

"HOFFMAN EARLY YELLOW LEAMING"

One of the earlier yellow dent corns, well adapted for higher locations. Small ears, small cobs with grains of good size, coming low on the stalk.

"EUREKA ENSILAGE"

Produces heavy leafy silage—sometimes up to 16 ft. tall. A favorite with dairy farmers. Too late for grain in the North.

"IMPROVED LEAMING"

Called "rough and ready" because it is reliable for almost any soil. Surprising yields from poorer soils—fine results from well-drained, fertile land. Grain is rich yellow, of good depth. The ear is well filled at both ends and between rows. Red cob, medium size, 14 to 18 rows to the ear. Good for fodder, numerous wide leaves and thick stalks, though not extra tall.

"RED COB WHITE ENSILAGE"

Special Virginia-grown ensilage corn that produces sweet, tender, juicy feed. Big tonnage producer, stalks have short joints, plenty of leaves. It grows a white corn on a red cob. Give good hard ears in long seasons.

"WEST BRANCH SWEEPSTAKES"

Grows dependable fodder. It also fills cribs where the season is long enough. It will never take a prize—ears run all colors from red to yellow, but some dairymen like it for silage feed.

"EARLY BUTLER"

A good corn for northern sections. Ears aren't large, but you'll get a crop. Our seed is true strain, and if you live in northern sections, you can count on it.

"EARLY CLARAGE"

Produces crops of good hard corn in medium northern sections. Is really dependable as an early variety. The ear is of nice type, rich golden color.

"8-ROW YELLOW FLINT"

Grow this corn where your season is too short for the standards—in higher or medium-northern sections. Eight rows of yellow grains to ears which run 9 to 11 inches long.

"JOHNSON COUNTY WHITE"

Late—good silage because of its heavy leafy growth—good husking variety in southern locations. Produces well on poorer soils.

HOFFMAN SWEET CORN
—A Treat for Your Table

Here is a fine assortment of quality sweet corn seed. 7 distinct types. Early, medium, late . . . hybrid and open-pollinated. All tested, sound seed . . . and at the right prices, their fine quality considered.

EARLY MARKET WHITE

Very early. 60 days of favorable season. Stalks often have two ears. Strong husks. 10 to 12 rows of clear white, tender kernels of good quality.

GOLDEN BANTAM

Best known of all early yellow corns. Kernel wide, medium deep, quality excellent. Cob thin. Good grower. Outstanding 8-row early yellow type. This strain will please you.

WHIPPLE'S EARLY YELLOW

A second-earliest type. Large ear. Great drought-resister. 12 to 14 rows. Averages around 85 days. Light yellow at eating stage. Dependable producer.

WHIPPLE'S EARLY WHITE

Vigorous grower. Many homes and market gardeners use it annually. 14 to 18 rows of tender, sweet good quality. About 89 days.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN

The good old standard main-crop variety. Most favorably known and widely used. Good size ears. 16 or more rows. Fine sugary white grains. Dependable over a wide area.

GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM (Hybrid)

Gaining more users each year. Fine producer. Has made 25 to 40 per cent more whole-grain corn per acre than comparative regular corns. Good ear. 12-14 rows. Strong grower. Has yield, flavor, dependability.

12-ROW HYBRID BLEND

Composed of 4 or more well-tested, proven 12-row hybrids. Differing maturity dates—early, medium and later. Fine for the home garden. Gives all hybrid advantages of vigor, quality, flavor, reliability, yet continues to give finest eating-ears throughout an extended period. . . . Highly recommended.

A cow producing 40 to 50 pounds of milk daily needs to graze 125 to 150 pounds of grass.

●

Pays to Top-Dress Alfalfa

In spring . . . 300 to 400 lbs. 0-14-14, or at least 0-14-7 . . . especially fields that have been mowed for several years.

●

Warm the Water

Warm drinking water for hogs is as essential in winter time as good rations. If an automatic waterer is not available, hogs should be watered two or three times a day. Water not far from the feed and shelter is important, and the more hours of the day it is available, the better the gains will be.

Blankets From Rye Grass

FARM FACT

Rye Grass literally provides a blanket for the soil. Grows quickly, forming a thick mass of roots which prevent top soil from washing in winter and spring, even on slopes. But this blanket has a triple value. As an erosion preventative . . . PLUS fall and spring pasture before plowing . . . PLUS green manure.

Planted in the corn field immediately after the last cultivation or after early potatoes are dug it can be grazed that fall and next spring. And, when plowed under for the next crop in the rotation, the combined roots and tops of a good stand give the **equivalent of 6 to 8 tons green manure** per acre. Several folks said they had used this method in their orchards, gaining extra pasture in the spring while saving the soil, and then discing under for fertilizer for the tree roots. See description page 27.

Semesan Jr. (Dust Treatment)

You can increase corn yields from 5 to 15 per cent—simply by treating the seed with New Improved Semesan Jr. before planting!

You've noticed in your own fields how some plants are stunted as compared to others. This is largely the result of attacks on the germinating seed by fungi and molds, especially when such attacks are aided by cold, wet weather.

New Improved Semesan Jr. CONTROLS diseases before they get a start. Checks seed, root and stalk rotting. Means improved stands and better yields. Plant earlier with greater safety. Treatment is easy. Simply mix the dust and seed together for 2 or 3 minutes. Costs about 1½ cents to 2½ cents per acre. Two ounces are enough to treat 1 bu. seed.

Tests on 45 farms showed increases up to 8 bu. per acre with treated seed.

Fattening Steers on Silage

Corn silage is of great value in cheapening the cost of beef production. On well-balanced rations in which silage is the chief roughage, fattening cattle will make rapid gains and reach a high finish on a moderate allowance of expensive concentrates. Trials at various Experiment Stations have shown that it is usually more economical to give fattening cattle, twice a day, all the silage they will clean up, rather than limit the amount of silage. 2-year-old steers full-fed on corn, legume hay and silage will eat 30 to 40 pounds of silage a day during the first month of fattening. This should be gradually lessened to 10 to 20 pounds a day in the latter stages of fattening. Silage from well-matured corn with a high proportion of grain is the most economical type to use for steer feeding.

"CERESAN" (Dust Treatment) for Oats, Barley, Wheat

Seed doesn't have to be smutty to need this new, improved "Ceresan." Extensive tests have proved that "Ceresan" treatment increases yield even where there is no sign of smut. In 65 tests with oats, over a three-year period, yield from "Ceresan" treated seed increased 18 bushels for every 100. Barley and wheat yields increased six bushels for every 100—a big return when you consider that "Ceresan" costs you only about 2 cents a bushel of grain seed treated—less than 6 cents an acre.

With an effective treatment available at such a cost, it just doesn't pay to gamble with losses through stripe and seeding blight, covered or black loose smut, or seed rotting caused by soil fungus. Treatment of grain known to be smutty has caused increases up to 19 bushels per acre.

The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture recommends "Ceresan" and reports " . . . in 3 years experiments were very satisfactory, not only in bunt control but in its effect on germination when properly applied . . . cheaper than most other dusts, more easily applied, has no undesirable effect on rate of sowing, and —seed against organisms other than bunt more effectively than copper, carbonate and formaldehyde."

Use it on your oats, wheat and barley seed 24 hours BEFORE planting—½ ounce of dust per bu. of seed.

4 oz., $0.30; 1 lb., $0.80; 5 lbs., $3.40

HOFFMAN SEED GRAINS

Good Clean Seed—Ready to Produce Rich Feed for You

SPRING BARLEY

Useful either as a nurse or a grain crop. As grain, it is similar to corn in feeding value. Sown along with clover or alfalfa, it gives the young grass plants the benefit of all possible moisture. Comes off early.

"WISCONSIN 38" (VELVET) BARLEY

Most popular variety. Heavy yielder. Grows smooth beards —without the sharp barbs. Safe to feed. Matures first. Produces straw of good length.

"WISCONSIN PEDIGREE" BARLEY

A well-liked, bearded, 6-row type. Tall, vigorous grower. Straw of good stiffness. Yields well year after year.

"ALPHA" (2-ROW) BARLEY

A tall, good-yielding, bearded variety developed in New York State. Well adapted also for Northern Pennsylvania. Medium late maturity. Noted for stiff straw.

SPRING WHEAT

"Marquis" type. Good for flour. Early, and not often subject to rust and disease. Smaller grain than winter wheat. Sown mostly in higher altitudes of Pennsylvania.

SPRING RYE

A grain-producing Rye not as tall or plump as Winter Rye. Sow early. Handle about like oats. Also good for spring pasture, soiling purposes, and nurse crops.

SPELTZ

Speltz grows on poor land. Resists drought, smut, rust. Not readily damaged by rain. Adaptable to wide range of soil and climate. Fed to cows, horses, cattle, hogs. Often mixed with bran shorts. Ripens medium early.

BUCKWHEAT

A valuable, dependable grain for thin soils, or where other crops have failed. Excellent for choking out weeds and grass on fallow land. Buckwheat middlings are also valuable as dairy feed, high in protein value. Poultry relish the grain. Bees make dark, rich honey from the blossoms.

HOFFMAN SEED POTATOES

The government is asking for 11 per cent more potatoes this year. Prices will be supported at not less than 90 per cent parity. Part of the increase will come from increased acreage. Much of it can come from good seed from known sources. Don't rely on half-breed, possibly run-down varieties from doubtful sources—get good true-variety healthy seed, plant on good ground . . . results will pay you well.

"IRISH COBBLER" (CERTIFIED)

Of this old reliable we are able to offer you extra-fine Maine-grown seed. A fine, early, heavy-yielding potato. Delicious, mealy. Shallow eyes. Stores well. Popular favorite.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN "RUSSET" (CERTIFIED)

A hardy grower, easy to harvest and store, resistant to many diseases. The iron-clad rules of the Michigan State College inspection service protect you when you buy this seed. Our seed is produced by famous Tuber-Unit method that removes everything undesirable. Once gave a yield of 629 bushels per acre in Bucks County, Pa.

"KATAHDIN" (CERTIFIED)

A very mealy variety. Oval-shaped—very smooth—shallow eyes. Matures a little before "Green Mountain." Fine yielder. Vines dark green—thick, heavy foliage. Popular.

"SEBAGO"

One of the newer varieties from Maine; late and blight-resistant. If sprayed will continue to grow until the frost gets them, consequently a greater yield of fine-appearing tubers. Many reported that Sebago lived through the dry weather and was able to make good crops after the late rains. In some places it has outyielded any other variety.

"GREEN MOUNTAIN" (CERTIFIED)

One of the best liked standard potatoes grown, and of the very finest in eating qualities. A later-maturing Maine-grown seed—a late variety with many friends.

For More Potatoes Treat Your Seed With

"Semesan Bel"

You can't get good yields from disease-weakened plants. Even the best seed in the world can be affected by some of these soil-borne diseases. "Semesan Bel" offers you easy, low-cost control of Rhizoctonia, scab, other soil-borne diseases.

Results are remarkable. Practical applications show you can expect an average increase in yield over a period of years of about 10 per cent. Yet it costs so little—2 cents to 3 cents per bushel, one pound treating 60 bushels. Simply quick-dip in solution and plant.

Don't let disease rob you of potato profits. Treat ALL seed, including certified. Insure improved yields.

Finishing Lambs for Market

FARM FACT

The market always pays a premium for a well-finished lamb of the proper weight. The half-fat lamb is very severely penalized. Lambs coming to market in the late summer or early fall usually require some grain, in addition to the permanent pasture, to produce the desired market finish. The following grain mixture has proved to be very satisfactory: 8 parts corn, 2 parts oats, and 1 part linseed cake. Lambs should always be started on feed slowly, beginning with one-fourth of a pound each, and the grain increased until at the end of 10 days to 2 weeks they are consuming from three-fourths of a pound to 1 pound of this mixture daily. Many farmers depend on permanent pasture to finish the lamb crop and as a result they market lambs that are only half fat.

●

Alfalfa for pasture. For hogs, alfalfa is the best pasture, furnishing a maximum of ideal forage throughout the season, even in dry, hot weather. As many as 20 shoats or several sows and their pigs can be carried per acre.

Three Important Pages of Practical Pointers Toward Increased Milk Checks—Extra Dollars of Live Stock Weight

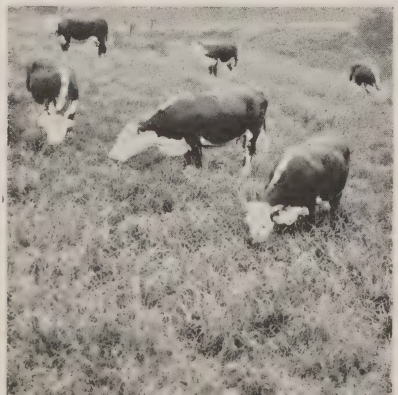
HOFFMAN PASTURE GRASSES

When you put your cows out to pasture, what will they find—a rich grass mixture that they relish and turn into milk, or "thin" fields that will wear them down in their effort to find feed?

FARM FACT

Important to Manure Pastures

In certain sections of the East it is the practice to save manure for use on the more important crop, like corn, grain, clover. But a better logic will show that the road through the pasture is the quickest way to profit. Manure on the pasture does immediate good. The resulting grass is ready in a few short weeks to be transformed into pounds of milk or pounds of beef. In any other crop you are months away from the end profit. Yes, pasture is one of the most important places on the farm to spread your manure. If you don't have enough to cover your entire field, manure at least a quarter acre per cow per year. This, with proper lime and fertilizer application, will give you the most economical and at the same time the most profitable pasture you ever had. Experiment has shown, incidentally, that light application of manure made frequently (at rate of 4 to 6 tons) gets greater returns per ton of manure than heavy applications made less often.



Last year, to help with live stock feeding programs vital to the war effort, Hoffman asked eastern agricultural authorities for facts on mixtures that could profitably be used in pasturing live stock. This feature proved valuable last year. With the short supply of good legume seeds and urgent need for grass pasturage, we have extended this section this year to include latest information available.

Before you buy grass seed, study this information. It will save you dollars of seed cost and earn many more dollars in live stock weight. But remember, all the mixtures shown are based on good, clean seeds, of sound germination. Don't expect to get results without high quality seeds. You can depend on Hoffman Seeds being clean and full of vigor. Sure—there are always lower price seeds to be had. But in so important a department of your farm, you want to depend on "Quality" seeds, especially this year.

HOFFMAN "PERMANENT HAY AND PASTURE MIXTURE"

Your opportunity to get a good seed mixture at very reasonable prices. This is our own mixture, blended after long observation of the growth characteristics of various grasses all over our territory. Used on thousands of farms with splendid results. We have two mixtures—the *Highland Mixture* for well drained, hilly land, the *Lowland Mixture* for low, wet meadows. Both are made up of pasture grasses, carefully selected and blended in proper proportions to give you a heavy, lasting stand. They contain Blue Grasses, Red Top, Orchard Grass, some Timothy, proper proportions of Clovers and Fescues or Rye Grasses. Sow either spring or fall, about 1 bu. (32 lbs.) to the acre. Be sure to indicate whether you want Highland or Lowland.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

The leading pasture grass for good soils in this section, and perhaps the hardiest of perennial grasses, growing in most eastern sections. Prefers sweet soil for top results, and responds quickly to applications of phosphate and lime. Rarely exceeds two feet. Sow 30 to 35 pounds per acre. A slow grower, therefore best sown with quicker-growing seeds. These take hold and are replaced by the Kentucky Blue to form a tough, permanent sod. Fine on sharp slopes and for our limestone valleys. Tops for grazing and nutrition.

CANADA BLUE

Shorter, coarser, faster growing than Kentucky Blue—good on poor, rocky soil where Kentucky won't grow.

SMALL FARMS . . . AVERAGE FARMS . . . BIG FARMS

Through 44 years . . . they continue to report that their SEEDS from HOFFMAN bring them "Better Yields from Every Field"

GREAT CROPS WITH FUNK G. . . . "Very well pleased with Funk G Hybrid. Have had great crops. The G 94 grew 14 feet high. Matured in good season —plenty well developed ears. This is a great difference over open-pollinated corn. More foliage, better root structure and standing ability. C. M. Schoonmaker of Ridgebury had some other hybrid corn too, but his G 94 was by far the best in all ways."—Hugh Gray, Orange Co., N. Y.

INCREASED MY CONFIDENCE. . . . "The Wheat and Barley seed you sent me last fall looked so good when up, that it has increased my confidence in the house of Hoffman."—J. E. Beck, Clinton Co., Pa.

G 135 HAD NO BLIGHT. . . . "Our Funk G 135 grew exceptionally large and is heavily eared. Our Funk's had no blight while a strip of another hybrid blighted badly right alongside. Reserve 5 bushels Funk G 135 and 2 bushels Funk G for husking for 1943."—Jacob S. Bear, Cumberland Co., Pa.

25 PER CENT BETTER THAN OLD CORN. . . . "Hybrid yielded about 25 per cent better than open-pollinated corns. G 55 was the heaviest yielding for me. Matures at the correct time. Had the heaviest rainfall in many years. Most everybody's corn was badly moulded and rotten, but this G 55 was solid." —Roy L. Saville, Greenbrier Co., W. Va.

MAMMOTH CLOVER ALWAYS. . . . "I have used Mammoth Clover for 15 years. Never made less than two loads more per acre of equal size than my neighbors who do not use Mammoth and do not Inoculate . . . and some years have made more. The inoculation cost is so meager compared to results, that I wouldn't think of not using it. My stock eats all the hay, even though it is some coarser than Red Clover." —Ernest M. Stambaugh, Perry Co., Pa.

ENTIRELY SATISFIED. . . . "The last two years I planted Funk G 5 and am entirely satisfied. Main purpose is to obtain shelled corn for poultry feed. Previously planted New York 29-3 Hybrid which was not successful in production of grain corn."—George M. Pettit, Orleans Co., N. Y.

FUNK G SUPERIOR SILAGE. . . . "We have found the Funk G Hybrid Silage much superior to Sure Crop which was used for years for silage. The Funk G had everything that could reasonably be asked. Will use it exclusively."—W. P. Irvin, Jefferson Co., Pa.

25 PER CENT MORE YIELD. . . . "I like your Funk G Hybrid fine. Best corn I ever grew. Out-yielded others by at least one-fourth. Easy to cut and handle, sure husks nice by hand. A man can cut and harvest 3 acres of this hybrid easier than he can 2 acres of Sure Crop. All cobs are filled. All stalks have an ear. Matures fine. You would be doing farmers a big favor if you didn't sell other corns, as they would be so much ahead when harvest came."—W. D. Henderson, Marion Co., W. Va.

WONDERFUL CROP. . . . "I made hay from your Alfalfa seed this summer. It was mixed with Clover and made a wonderful crop. I couldn't tell the tonnage. Wish you success."—D. McMillen, Perry Co., Pa.

FUNK G OUTYIELDS OTHERS. . . . "Every time we tried your hybrid alongside open-pollinated the hybrid yield has been better. It stood up, even if the other went down flat. We have never tried other hybrids except New Jersey No. 2 and No. 4. We are satisfied the crop of Funk G has always been as good, if not a little better—and it stands up better than New Jersey hybrids. Your G 94 does very well."—Brown Brothers, Monmouth Co., N. J.

ALL CLAIMED—EVEN MORE. . . . "Your seeds are all you claim them to be, and even more. Off four acres of your Clover I cut 26 loads of Alfalfa and Timothy hay, and they were really loads. I was very much pleased."—L. F. Earnest, Marshall Co., W. Va.

WONDERFUL HAY CROPS. . . . "We have had wonderful hay crops the last few years. This year our second crop was about as heavy as the first. Part was pastured. I think we got about 2½ tons each cutting." —M. J. Yoder, Somerset Co., Pa.

EXTRA GOOD CROPS. . . . "I had an extra good crop of Alfalfa and Timothy. I believe Ladino to be a better pasture crop than hay. It produced an unusual lot of pasture."—William Van der Heuvel, Sussex Co., N. J.

LADINO THICKER NOW. . . . "I am very much pleased with the Ladino. It is much thicker now than it was the first year. Cut it twice this year, once last year and pastured heavy too. Makes a wonderful hay. Several have been here to see it."—Willis Jackson, Chester Co., Pa.

DOING WELL. . . . "The seed ordered is producing good growth and doing well, as Hoffman's Seeds do." —Robert Johnson, Fayette Co., Pa.

FUNK G—MOST ECONOMICAL. . . . "I like G Hybrid Corn very much. Had ½ bushel of Early Rochester in the same field with the Funk's and if they had given me the seed and paid me $10 for planting I still would have been better off to use your seed. Reserve me ½ bushel for husking and 1½ bushels best ensilage for my locality."—Ira L. Evans, Steuben Co., N. Y.

NEVER ANY TROUBLE. . . . "Actual count of the loads or tons was not kept, but your Clover and Timothy made a very good growth. I have never had any trouble with Hoffman Seeds."—E. T. Spotts, Centre Co., Pa.

G 5 LEADS. . . . "We tried out the new Cornell Hybrid put out for a husking corn and it did not come up to Funk G 5. Will want at least 1 bushel of G 5 next year."—George R. Hewes, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.

HIGH YIELDS FOR THREE YEARS. . . . "The Funk G 4 averaged 100 bushels per acre. This is very good —we have a short season. I like hybrid much better than open-pollinated—it stands up better, yields better. I planted it three years."—A. E. Summerson, Clinton Co., Pa.

6 BUSHELS G 94 FOR 1943. . . . "Was much pleased with the Funk G 94 Hybrid. Stalks stood up well, produced excellent corn, matured early. Book my order for 6 bu. G 94."—James Dixon, Talbot Co., Md.

VERY GOOD HAY. . . . "The Clover and Timothy was very good. I kept no account of how many tons it made, but it was very good."—Jos. W. Croot, Morris Co., N. J.

WINS PRAISE FROM ALL. . . . "Have planted Hybrid for 4 seasons. This was the best crop of all. Gave double yield over nearby open-pollinated. Corn of finest grade, wins praise from all who see it. Fodder right height for easy harvesting, perfect even stand, maturing all together, leafage wide, full and did not shred in the wind, making it perfect for roughage. Held a rich color when fully seasoned."—Mrs. J. M. Baylor, Preston Co., W. Va.

RELIABLE SEED HOUSE. . . . "I consider you the most reliable seed house with whom I have dealt. The G 94 is earlier than Sure Crop and I much prefer it for silage."—D. Jay Musser, Somerset Co., Pa.

YOU CAN'T BUY PRAISE LIKE THIS

Only seeds that bring real dividends could influence busy men to mail such reports . . . Their SEEDS from HOFFMAN have done it!

SATISFACTION EVERY YEAR. . . . "I have used your seeds for years and always had good results. In 1941 I cut four tons per acre (first cutting) of your clover. Two tons the second cutting. And still had fall pasture for 100 head of lambs. This year, from the first cutting I got three tons and from the second, two. Your Hybrid Corn gave excellent results. I had no blight in it, but another hybrid all blighted, causing great damage."—I. R. Wildesen, Grant Co., W. Va.

VERY SATISFACTORY. . . . "I had very satisfactory results from the seeding of your Red Clover and Timothy . . . did not keep count of the loads per acre."—W. A. McKee, Allegheny Co., Pa.

G 55 TOPS THE LIST. . . . "Last year was my second year to grow hybrid corn. Planted 29-3, Lancaster County Sure Crop, and Funk G 55. Funk G 55 is the best I have grown—it is about the right height, considering the heavy ears. I like those big heavy ears in my silo. Very well satisfied with G 55."—Burton L. Bogert, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

WONDERFUL STAND. . . . "That Rye Grass I got from you, I sowed as a cover crop in corn. I have a wonderful stand."—Elias Vines, Chester Co., Pa.

30 BUSHELS MORE PER ACRE. . . . "Your Funk G Hybrid made a real crop, 30 bushels more ears per acre than my open-pollinated. Excellent fodder, lots of leaves. I like the way it ripened—was my first corn dry enough to crib. It's the best hybrid I have grown. Real root system, stands the storms, ideal for this section."—D. E. Boher, Mifflin Co., Pa.

FUNK G 12 BEST HERE. . . . "I planted Funk G 12, Funk G 7, Ohio W 17 and Ohio 24. Funk G 12 was the best. Fodder is just right. One of my neighbors tried Funk G 12 and was well pleased. We both will plant it next year."—E. B. Romans, Greenbrier Co., W. Va.

RYE GRASS UNBEATEN. . . . "I have used Rye Grass as a cover crop combined with Winter Vetch in my peach orchard and corn fields for several years—hard to beat it."—N. S. Passmore, Delaware Co., Pa.

LIKES THE SMALL COBS. . . . "The Funk G Hybrid was very good, no smut. It grew tall, has small cob. We have been planting Kato for years, it had a lot of smut every year. It has a large cob. I like this small cob better."—James Young, Litchfield Co., Conn.

EVERY GRAIN CAME UP. . . . "I was very well satisfied with the G 94 Hybrid Corn. It is one of the best crops of corn that I have raised. I think that every grain came up."—John W. Black, Cecil Co., Md.

RYE GRASS DID FINE. . . . "Your Rye Grass did fine in the corn. Made a lot of fall and spring pasture before plowing it. Have a good stand in our corn field right now."—J. F. Zook, Mifflin Co., Pa.

FUNK G—FOUR YEARS. . . . "For four years I have used nothing but hybrid. In 1939 I used all Funk's. Results were very satisfactory. Each year since I have planted a small quantity of other hybrids. After this year's results, I am going to plant all of Funk's Hybrids."—E. L. Barnes, York Co., Pa.

ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO PULL ROOTS. . . . "Funk G Hybrid was the best corn I ever raised. Came through with excellent yield. Root system was so attached to the soil that it was almost impossible to pull the stalks out at thinning time. Ears were good, grains deep."—C. L. Stewart, Kanawha Co., W. Va.

HOFFMAN WILL COME THROUGH. . . . "Your Mammoth Clover and Timothy have given us great hay crops for years. In 1942 we got 15 large loads from 6 acres, and our seeding had a hard time last fall because of the dry weather. If any seed will come through Hoffman's will."—Toor Brothers, Wayne Co., N. Y.

WELL WORTH THE EXTRA COST. . . . "I think the G 94 is about perfect. Well worth the extra seed cost in satisfaction when harvesting. Almost every stalk stood erect, while across the fence such varieties as Sure Crop were scattered to all points of the compass."—Maurice C. Waite, Blair Co., Pa.

NICE TIMOTHY. . . . "I have a very nice stand of Timothy from your seed that will make my hay for 1943."—T. H. Heckman, Juniata Co., Pa.

FUNK G SINCE 1934. . . . "I have the finest corn crop I ever harvested. Yield better than 80 bushels per acre, which for 50 acres is not to be sneezed at. As usual it stood up perfectly. Regular ear height, husks easily and clean. I have used Funk G Hybrids since 1934 and it would take a lot of convincing to make me believe there is better hybrid produced."—W. Dorsey Hines, Kent Co., Md.

FINE HAY. . . . "We had fine hay from the Mammoth Clover, Timothy."—Aldrian Fox, Alleg. Co., Pa.

VERY GOOD SEEDS. . . . "I purchased Red Clover and Northwestern Alfalfa seed from you last spring. Also Inoculant. Your seeds and Inoculant are very good."—W. W. Little, York Co., Pa.

RESISTANT TO CORN BORER. . . . "I used Funk G Hybrid 3 years. Averaged over 150 bushels per acre of hard corn the last two years. Corn borer is quite prevalent here, and we had some windstorms. But I didn't find a fallen stalk in the hybrid field. My open-pollinated corn stalks were down quite bad and it didn't have the root growth of the hybrid."—C. D. Higgins, Onondaga Co., N. Y.

FUNK G BEST OF ALL. . . . "Funk G 55 is the best corn ever raised—hybrid or open-pollinated. I used to think that no corn equalled Lancaster Sure Crop on fair to medium soil, but I planted the two side by side and the Funk G 55 is far ahead of Lancaster. The fodder appeals to me. Its ability to stand up and produce good ears makes it what I want."—J. G. McAvoy, Fayette Co., W. Va.

ALWAYS VERY GOOD RESULTS. . . . "I had very good luck with your Clover seed. It growed good, and I cut and gathered a good crop of hay. It pays to use Inoculant on seeds. I always get very good results when I buy my seeds of you."—Reuben Runyon, Warren Co., N. J.

A 100 PER CENT FUNK G PLANTER. . . . "I am so well pleased with your corn that I am going to be a 100 per cent Funk G Hybrid planter. Am enclosing order for spring."—T. C. Bigger, Allegheny Co., Pa.

10 BUSHELS FUNK G FOR '43. . . . "Please send me 10 bushels of the Funk G seed for next spring."—L. Galenkamp, Bergen Co., N. J.

15 YEARS' SATISFACTION. . . . "We have used your seeds for 15 years and are entirely satisfied with them. Not always a bumper crop, but a great many things are to be considered for a crop to mature. Also have been raising Hybrid Corn for four years, and find a big improvement in yields over open-pollinated."—C. D. Lobinger, Westmoreland Co., Pa.

Issued by A. H. HOFFMAN, INC. . . . LANDISVILLE (Lancaster County), PENNA.

RED TOP (Herd's Grass)

A very useful, medium height perennial grass, with a creeping habit of growth. Four main uses—(1) as wet or sour land crop, (2) for pasture mixtures under humid conditions, especially on soils other than limestone, (3) as soil binder to combat erosion, (4) for hay mixtures. Red Top grows on lime-starved soils that won't support other grasses. Vigorous, drought-resisting, it makes a coarse, loose turf. Matures about same time as timothy.

ORCHARD GRASS

A very hardy, tall, leafy grass, popular for pasturing. Grows most anywhere, all types of soil. Very early and lasts late. For hay sow heavier and cut just as it blooms for best quality and yield. Hay quality also is improved when sown along with Tall Meadow Oat Grass and Meadow Fescue.

MEADOW FESCUE

Often called English Blue. It grows almost anywhere, but best in low, damp locations. Is hardy, early, 2 to 3 feet high. Stands dry or freezing weather.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS

A great grass for poor but well-drained soils, especially when sandy or gravelly. Very hardy, perennial, highly nutritious. For pasture or hay. Pasture is ready early in spring and lasts late into fall. Hay yield is heavy when cut about blossom time. Tall, fast-growing. Deep rooted, cold and drought-resister. Up to 60 inches high, in tufts. Good with Red Clover, Alsike and Orchard Grass. Sow 2 to 3 bushels per acre, 14 lbs. in bushel.

CRESTED WHEAT GRASS

A long-lived, leafy, perennial bunch grass; very drought-resistant. Withstands extreme cold. Early, long-season pasture. Grows 24 to 30 inches high, on almost any type of soil. Drill 12 to 16 lbs. per acre—broadcast 20 to 25 lbs.

SMOOTH BROME GRASS

A fall perennial with strong creeping root stocks that build a thick, firm turf. Thrives well on loose, dry soil, withstands drought unusually well. Slow to start, it is desirable to sow it with a nurse crop or with other grasses, especially when grown for hay. Sow early in the spring or late summer (about two months ahead of frost to be sure of a start). In Michigan, this grass is used with alfalfa to eliminate seeding of summer annuals, especially during the heat and drought of July and August. Out there this mixture seems more productive—in milk and butter fat records—than alfalfa alone. This practice is spreading to the East.

Best Methods to Pasture Alfalfa

FARM FACT

Two general systems of pasturing have been practiced in a limited way. A well established alfalfa field may be divided into several areas which are pastured in rotation, so that none is ever eaten down closely and all have a chance to recover. In some cases where alfalfa is retained three years, the first year it is mown and not pastured. The second year the first crop is harvested, the later growth is pastured after being allowed a good start, and a good fall growth is left before winter. The third year all crops are pastured off, after allowing the first crop to reach nearly the cutting stage. This year pasturing may continue late into the fall since the field will be broken up the next year. Such a system gives the greatest pasture acreage at the time when growth is slowest and pasture most needed.

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Pasture Improvement. Where no manure is used, the average recommendation in Pennsylvania and other states is 400 to 500 pounds of superphosphate. New York State recommends as high as 800 pounds.

Where no manure is used, it would be better to use as much as 400 pounds of 0-14-6 or 0-14-14. The potash brings on the white clover much quicker.

Housecleaning the Barn

FARM FACT

Disinfecting the barn thoroughly at least twice a year will aid in the control of disease. In the fall before the cows go back for the winter, and in the spring after they go out to pasture. First, remove all loose dirt, dust and litter. Then floors and walks scrubbed with hot lye water. Maybe one pound can of lye to 20 to 25 gallons of water. Following the lye scrub, spray with a reliable disinfectant. Disease germs will be destroyed, eliminating their spread to healthy animals.

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Chicks "Out of Season"

Here's a new wartime income for the alert farmer. Raise out-of-season chicks. Help produce the much-needed meat supplies.

The egg-feed-price ratio is now in a favorable position. Feed wheat and soy bean meal are available in large quantities to support increased chicken production.

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10 Acres—1,916 Bu. Corn

Read the world's record-breaking yield of Paul Peabody on page 9.

Our armed forces need large supplies of water fowl feathers, used in many ways, such as stuffing in sleeping bags and hospital pillows, lining coats, and sound-proofing military equipment. Some feathers also are being used in camouflage operations. Before long the public must turn to feathers from chickens and other fowls to fill civilian needs. Large poultry dressing plants are getting feather machinery in shape.

Fertilizer for Potatoes

Potatoes will usually pay for liberal fertilization. With manure and a good legume sod turned down, apply 600 to 800 pounds of a 4-10-10 or 4-12-12 or 160 to 200 pounds of plant food in a 1-2-2 ratio. Without manure the 1-2-2 ratio furnishing 200 to 240 pounds of plant food, such as 1000 to 1200 of 4-8-8, seems best. For early potatoes the total plant food might be increased to 240 or 260 pounds using the 1-2-2 or a 1-2-1 ratio, such as 1,200 to 1,500 pounds of a 4-10-5.

BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL

This legume has gained favorable notice in recent years. Low-growing, perennial, stout root, bearing numerous slender spreading branches 6 to 18 inches long. This seed was produced in New York State. Its main use has been for sowing into pastures. Starts slowly. Lasts longer through the season too. Valuable on moist or somewhat heavy soils. Has thrived on ground too poor for alfalfa. Although expensive seed, some folks insist on a few pounds in their pasture formula has paid them well.

TALL FESCUE

Differs from meadow fescue, mainly in growing 6 to 12 inches taller, somewhat looser panicles. Yields larger crops of hay. At the Ohio Experimental Station, tall fescue produced in 4 years on 1/20 acre plots an average yield of 4,870 lbs. of hay per acre.

CREEPING RED FESCUE

This is the true creeping type. A very fine shade grass. Produced in northwestern Canada in a very cold area. Hardy, tested, sound, strictly No. 1 seed.

GRASS MIXTURES TO MEET SPECIFIC NEEDS

POUNDS OF EACH KIND OF SEED FOR EACH ACRE

	RYE GRASS	LADINO	KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS	CANADA BLUE GRASS	RED TOP	WHITE CLOVER	WHITE SWEET CLOVER	ALFALFA	ALSIKE	ORCHARD GRASS	TIMOTHY	MEADOW FESCUE	RED CLOVER	RAPE	
To improve old pasture	10	2													Lime and fertilize. Broadcast or seed with disc drill, follow with Culti-Packer. Do not use for new pasture—not properly balanced.
Poultry Green Feed	10	2	6	4	2	1									Sow late summer, like alfalfa. Needs frequent clipping. Normal stand will carry 500-700 pullets.
First-year Pasture		2					4	4	2	5-8					Sow early in spring with disc drill, follow with spike tooth harrow.
Triple Purpose Pasture		1								5	*4	4	4		For Hay, Pasture or Grass Silage. Sow this on crop land for a rich stand.
Add for poor, wet soil									3						
Add for fertile, well drained								5							
Add for sowing without grain nurse crop	5														*Plant Timothy in fall, with winter grain.
Add for more than 3-year stand, as straight pasture			6				1								
High Production Pasture	5	3	9								9		4		Exceptionally nutritious and long lasting. Best for high production from limited areas.
Add alfalfa for Pasturing		2								8					Get several more years' value out of old disused alfalfa stands.
Turkey grain feed	10													2	Turkeys thrive on this mixture.
2-year hay followed by pasturage			4	2	4	1			5		6				Suitable for pasture following two hay crops.
Hay from heavy, damp soils					6				4		4				For that wet spot in your hay field.
Basic Permanent Pasture Mixture	8	1				1			2		4				Very good general purpose mixture.
Add, for low, moist places					2				2						
Add, for good average conditions			2										4		
Add, for poor, dry conditions				2	2										2 to 5 pounds Orchard Grass is optional in this mixture.

With automatic mixers, Hoffman can properly mix any of the above, or your own formula, to provide uniform distribution.

HOFFMAN RYE GRASS

An annual grass so useful that today three out of five farms in some areas sow it for some purpose every year.

Its widest use is as a cover crop—a low cost blanket to cover corn and other bare fields throughout the winter to reduce erosion and maintain fertility. In this use, its remarkable ability to provide a thick mat of roots, much like a real sod, is a valuable characteristic.

It is also used to sow with other grass seeds in the spring. Its habit of quick growth not only gets pasture faster, it nurses along the slower starting, more permanent grasses. Note in the table on page 26 that it is used in several of the mixtures for this purpose. It makes excellent forages planted with Ladino, Blue Grass, Orchard, Red Top and other grasses.

Another use which offers big possibilities right now is its quick pasture possibilities. A quick grower, it withstands close grazing and recovers quickly. Some folks report that it is excellent mixed with clovers for high altitude pastures.

Many farmers have not yet realized its possibilities for hay. On good soil, with favorable conditions, it will grow two to three feet the year after sowing. Cut when young and tender, its feeding quality is equal to that of timothy.

Seed is cheap for even the very best quality, and not much is required. Sow only twenty lbs. per acre in corn immediately after last cultivation, or truck crops—about 25 to 35 lbs. per acre if you sow later. Note table, page 26.

ENGLISH RYE GRASS

The perennial strain. Lasts for years. Good, quick, rich grazing which can be cropped close. Grows on any soil not too wet. Relished by all live stock. Sow 40 to 50 lbs. per acre.

HOFFMAN SUDAN GRASS

A quick growing annual, especially valuable to dairymen because it produces green pastures when other grasses turn brown in hot, dry spells. It grows quickly—is often ready to cut as hay 50 to 70 days after planting—with often a second crop in another 45 to 50 days.

Hay is equal to timothy, and should be cut when in bloom or slightly earlier—about time heads appear. It is a leafy plant, 5 ft. or taller, stools remarkably and stands up well.

Relished by cattle and horses. Can be cut in morning and raked next day—but see that stems are dry to avoid heating. Does well on poor soils. For pasturage stock can be let into it when about a foot high, for it carries well.

It costs very little to sow. 20 or 30 lbs. of the low-price seed are enough per acre. It can be drilled or broadcast, covered about half an inch. It is often sowed with Soy Beans (see picture at right) or Cow Peas. Some farmers sow winter rye in the fall, and pasture it till April, then sow Sudan on the same ground for continuous pasture till fall. It is advisable to sow heavier for continuous pasture. As an emergency crop, it can be seeded from corn planting time up to August, and we've shipped many an emergency order in June to provide late summer pasture in dry years. Don't feed Sudan after leaves are frosted.

For Quick Hay . . . Soy Beans

FARM FACT

Where clover, alfalfa or other legume hay is short, soy beans provide an excellent substitute. Soy bean hay contains 14 to 16 per cent crude protein, compared to about 15 per cent in alfalfa, and about 13 per cent in clover hay. Feeding experiments have shown soy bean hay equal to alfalfa for dairy cattle. Sheep relish it and thrive on it. From average soils 1½ to 2½ tons of good hay per acre may be expected—depending on the season and fertility level.

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Sudan and soy beans best for green feed. If you wait until growth of soys is big enough for hay, then the Sudan is too far gone and too tough. Use these combinations for green feed for best results.

HOFFMAN CROPS FOR EMERGENCY PASTURE—HAY—SILAGE—COVER

The question is sometimes asked—"Is Strawberry Clover suitable for wet soils?" This is not generally recommended. Ladino Clover would be better for most soils, especially those not too dry.

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Sheep Breeders

Some West Virginia sheepmen place cornfodder along the fence to keep their ewes busy and happy while they are outside. Ewes should get out of the barn each day the weather permits. Lambs will be borne more easily, stronger, more vigorous and thrifty.

They also say—be very careful about ample water supply, salt and exercise.

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This one comes from a farmer who has done well with horses: "There's a lot of oats in a currycomb." It's his way of saying horses make better use of feed when well cared for.

FARM FACT

Hen Baths

Poultry suffers from dust shortages in wet seasons, and because a dust bath is the natural treatment for mites, those pests flourish when birds can't take their regular wallow. Dr. E. G. Kelly, Kansas State extension entomologist, thinks it would be advisable to provide a poultry bathtub—a box containing wood ashes or just plain dry powdered dirt if ashes are not available—for chickens, turkeys and possibly ducks. The box should be under cover where it won't become wet and where it will be easily accessible to the birds. Sometimes it may be advisable to add a pound of sodium fluoride to a bushel of dust, but not in the case of setting hens. Neither laying hens nor growing chicks will be harmed by the fluoride.

"GOLDEN" MILLET

In Pennsylvania yields a heavy crop in from seven to nine weeks. Makes satisfactory hay of leafy character. Sow 3 pecks per acre. 48 lbs. sold as a bushel.

"JAPANESE" MILLET

Known as the "Million-Dollar Grass." Has made up to 20 tons per acre. A tall variety. Thrives on poor soil. Valuable hay. For green feeding, cut just before seed heads appear. Sow ½ bu. per acre (32 lbs. per bu.).

"HUNGARIAN" MILLET

Preferred by many farmers because of its dependability under northern conditions. 48 lbs. to a bushel.

"KOREAN LESPEDEZA"

Thrives on lands too poor for other clovers. Popular from Maryland south as soil enricher. An annual legume, killed by frost, but often reseeds itself. Great drought resister. Has produced heavy tonnages in South. Sow 20 to 25 lbs. per acre. Be sure to inoculate.

"SERICEA" LESPEDEZA

Perennial strain of "Lespedeza" yielding finer hay. Taller. Not only thrives on poor soils and in dry seasons. Cuts reseeding cost. Lasts several seasons.

"CRIMSON" (SCARLET) CLOVER

Valuable winter cover crop. One user claims it "equal to 20 loads of manure per acre." Grows on soil too poor for red clover. Fine in orchards or corn fields.

Be sure to inoculate. Seed 20 lbs. per acre June to late August. Matures following June. Best in South.

SORGHUM (CANE)

Here is a crop well worth a trial. It has proved a fine aid to milk production. Valuable soiling crop. May be pastured or fed cut and dried. For all live stock. Growth is rapid, like corn. Does well in East or South. Feed gradually at first to prevent bloating. Don't pasture after frost as poison develops.

"KAFFIR CORN"

Excellent forage, or chicken feed. For juicy fodder 5 to 7 feet tall, plant 1 bu. per acre late May to July.

ATLAS SORGO

Several large farms in this section grow Atlas Sorgo extensively for its yield and feeding quality with yields up to 14 tons per acre. It is leafy and sweet, relished by stock when cut green, or for silage.

Plants are about ½ inch thick and grow 7 to 10 feet high. Harvest when the seeds are in the hard-dough stage, using either a field ensilage cutter, or a corn-row binder. Unless dry, seed shallow. Use a corn planter with sorghum seed plates available from planter manufacturer. Cultivate same as corn.

RAPE FOR QUICK PASTURE

An inexpensive and prolific pasturage for sheep and hogs. Thrives on all soils with little preparation. Sow about 5 to 6 pounds of seed per acre, through spring up to end of August. Alone, with other pasture seeds, or in corn fields. Makes second growth. Open to pasture when less than 10 inches high. Stands hard usage. Easy to grow.

"CANADA PEAS" FOR HOG FEEDING

As early green pasturage. A mixture of 1 bu. Canada Peas, 1 bu. Oats, 3 to 4 lbs. Rape and 7 to 10 lbs. Sweet Clover or Alfalfa per acre. High in protein. Relished by hogs. Sow early in spring directly in hog runs. Growth is rapid, ready for forage when 9 to 10 inches high. May be planted with oats only for green feed or hay.

HOG PASTURE MIXTURE
For 11 Weeks' Hog Pasture at Low Cost

Quickest growing green hog-feed mixture—often ready in four weeks. Valuable as an emergency pasturage when other earlier crops have failed. Grows until frost, but will not winter. An abundant producer of flesh and fat, also of wool. For cattle, cut and haul to barn to prevent trampling. Second growth will then appear. Plant 70 pounds per acre, broadcast or with seeder, between June and August 1st. Then harrow in.

COW HORN TURNIP

Improves soil and provides forage tops relished by sheep, hogs and poultry, when sown in corn fields. Turnips penetrate deeply, bring fertility to surface and add humus to soil. Sow 2 to 4 pounds per acre.

"COW PEAS"

Fine for pasturage or hay, turning under or hogging down, on poor soil. Best in South, since Cow Peas dare not be planted early. Handle like soy beans. Inoculate. For hay or green feed, sow 1 bushel with 3 pecks Golden Millet to the acre, cutting when in bloom.

"SPRING VETCH"

Not winter-hardy, but often used successfully among spring pastures. Cost is lower than the hairy winter variety. Makes good growth when planted in the spring. (Also known as Common or Oregon Vetch.)

"HAIRY (WINTER) VETCH"

Excellent green feed when cut in full bloom, as hay when pods are about half formed, or as green manure when seed is inoculated. Very good on sandy soils, or where Red Clover fails.

Because of great length of Vetch plants, plant along with small amount of grain, such as wheat or rye. This very hardy strain is a biennial, or winter annual. Usually sown in late summer or early fall. Be sure to inoculate.

You can get another good cow for nothing by keeping nails and pieces of baling wire out of the manger.

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Goats or Fertilizer for Weeds?

In any discussion of weed control, there are simple facts to be constantly remembered. Most good grasses will dominate weed-growth if the grasses have favorable soil conditions. Thus fertilizer is the most effective weed control. Lime and superphosphate provide excellent relief whenever pastures begin to flash danger signals—namely, weed patches. But a well-balanced fertilizing program including the use of manure as organic matter controls weeds best by preventing them.

Mowing pastures twice a year is good management. This should be done when weeds begin to bloom, before seeds form. Some time in June and maybe August will prevent reseeding of most weeds in these parts. Set mower low, clip both weeds and grass. Woody plants—young tree sprouts—can thus be eradicated. Sheep or goats will help you on certain troublesome weeds. Some folks keep a few sheep in the cow pasture—for just such a reason. . . . Certainly careful fertilizing is the best program.

Alfalfa for Protein Plus

FARM FACT

Alfalfa is the most efficient producer of high-class protein. It will generally produce at least 50 per cent more hay per acre than the common clovers. In years when the hay crop is shortened on account of drought, alfalfa with its deep root system will often produce two or three times as much hay as red or alsike clover. Still more important, alfalfa is considerably higher in protein than other clovers and its protein also has higher digestibility. Consequently, a good stand of alfalfa often may produce twice as much digestible protein per acre as clover.

FARM FACT

Take Care of Farm Equipment

Present dairy and farm equipment made from metal may have to last for the duration. In any event, the equipment should be given special care in order to reduce replacement needs. To conserve equipment keep it clean and dry; repair leaks, cracks or breaks immediately; keep electric motors dry; don't use steel wool for cleaning; avoid denting equipment; lubricate moving parts; don't throw things into unused equipment, and keep equipment properly painted or varnished. Keep all farm implements under cover when not in use.

When the sun goes down and the harvest is done, it's good to know that, backing up your sweat and toil, your good seed has turned into a profitable crop . . . a crop that has really given you "a raise in pay." Sow seeds you can depend on.

A GOOD LAWN

NOTHING "SPRUCES UP" A GOOD FARM LIKE IT

Look around the good farms you know. Aren't most of them distinguished by a good lawn that says to the rest of the community, "This is the place where I'm proud to live."

And if you compare the price of Hoffman's specially prepared lawn seed with that of any other source you'll see an economical way to prepare and maintain a rich carpet of grass around your home. And remember this isn't run-of-the-mill seed. It's a careful blend of fine-leaved, hardy grasses which grows into a beautiful lawn which stands up under rough trampling and severe winters. If you have any shady spots that stubbornly keep bald, use "Shady Lawn Mixture" for a mixture that grows. You'll be pleased with your results. Many large farms of the "country estate" type buy this Hoffman Lawn Seed regularly to maintain their "showplaces."

"SOILTEX" WILL TELL IF YOUR SOIL NEEDS LIME

Don't "guess" how much lime your soil needs. Too little or too much both spell wasted money and effort. A "Soiltex" kit tells you in a few minutes at the cost of about 1 cent per test. In half an hour you can thoroughly test soil in all portions of a 10-acre field. In a single operation you can calculate how much lime to use, regardless of the form of lime you prefer. A single test may save you hundreds of dollars—in better crops, in lower fertilizer bulk. Complete pocket size "Soiltex" kit, sufficient 75 to 100 tests, only $1.00 postpaid. Includes directions and lime table.

HOFFMAN SEED WHEAT AND WINTER BARLEY

Ready next August. Now growing under Hoffman supervision is a large acreage of splendid true-to-name Seed Wheat. It will pay you to put your entire wheat acreage in new seed of this quality. If you've never tried it before, sow Winter Barley this year. It makes big crops, excellent feed. A fine crop of Hoffman Lancaster-County-grown Seed Barley will be ready early for sowing in the fall. A great crop for such emergency times as now!

A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc., Landisville (Lancaster Co.), PA.

MONEY-BACK TERMS

YOUR ASSURANCE OF QUALITY

You be the judge! Hoffman Seeds must be satisfactory to you on arrival. If they aren't, return promptly and your money will be refunded and all freight charges paid for the round trip. We'll even grant time for purity and germination tests, should you desire. However, while exercising every care to assure you seed of good quality, we must for our own protection submit all goods according to terms similar to those of other responsible seed firms, and as approved by the American Seed-Trade Association, of which we are members. A. H. Hoffman, Inc., "gives no warranty, express or implied, as to the productiveness of any seeds it sells, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Our liability, in all instances, is limited to the purchase price of the seed." If the goods are not acceptable on these terms, they should be returned at once.

HOFFMAN PAYS FREIGHT on every shipment of Hoffman Seeds weighing 100 pounds or more, providing your railroad freight station is in any one of these eleven states: Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Delaware, Rhode Island, West Virginia, Virginia and Connecticut.

BAGS SUPPLIED FREE. When you make up your Hoffman Seed order, you don't have to figure anything "extra" for bags needed to ship seeds. Bags are free.

RAILWAY EXPRESS NOT RECOMMENDED

Seed shipments by railway express are quick, but costly. Too costly, unless shipment weighs only a few pounds. Costs on heavy shipments soon run into many dollars. Of course, if you must have express shipment, we'll comply, sending charges COLLECT at your station. On express shipments of 100 pounds or over, we'll help defray your expense by allowing you the amount we would otherwise have prepaid as "freight" charges.

3 WAYS TO PAY

1. Send payment along with your order. Most folks do. Or—

2. Mark your order "Ship by C. O. D. freight" and pay your freight agent when the seeds arrive at your freight station. This plan can be used ONLY if there IS AN AGENT at your freight station. Or—

3. Pay a draft at your bank when the seeds arrive at your freight station. In this case, mark the name of your bank on order so that necessary papers may be sent there.

If you don't send payment with order, be sure to indicate on order blank which payment plan you prefer.

SEND YOUR ORDER NOW!

You know Hoffman Seeds are Good Seeds—time after time you, your neighbors and thousands of other good farmers throughout the East, have proved this. You know they are priced right—for Quality Seeds are here available at little or nothing above the per acre cost of just ordinary seeds.

It's going to pay you this year to get your order off as soon as you can. Because that's the way to be sure of getting your seeds in one of the most upset seed years we have ever seen. Help overcome possible railroad delays. Avoid the late rush. Be wise—be safe—be sure. Sow Hoffman Quality Seeds . . . and order them shipped EARLY!

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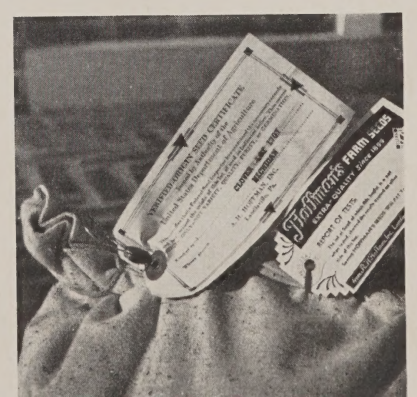

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